"WANT" ADV'TS
Had another Big Boom in "The Tribune" yesterday morning. Week-days half price and almost equal circulation.

The Chicago Tribune.

"The Tribune" contends that it has the Largest Morning Circulation west of New York; that its circulation is constantly increasing; that as a newspaper it is the best anywhere printed in the United States, and that at 15 cents per week (delivered) it is the cheapest.

VOLUME XLVII. MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1887. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CORONET A WINNER.

SHE OUTSAILS THE DAUNTLESS IN THE OCEAN RACE.

At 12:50 the Gallant Craft Crosses the Finishing Line at Roche's Point on the Coast of Ireland, Having Distanced Her Rival—Story of the Cruise Across the Atlantic—Heavy Gales Encountered on Several Occasions—Record of the Time Made.

LONDON, March 27.—The Coronet arrived off Queenstown at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Nothing has been seen of the Dauntless. The Coronet passed the winning point at 12:50 o'clock under a full press of canvas, the wind at that hour being west-northwest and fresh. In passing the given line, Roche's Point, the victorious yacht fired five guns, and the time was at once taken by the secretary and members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, who had been on the lookout for her arrival. The club then hoisted a signal announcing the Coronet's arrival, the various stations answering the pennant. The wind was blowing hard, and the Coronet entered Cork Harbor in spanking style, with all sails set and hugging the western shore. From the start to the finish the Coronet experienced strong gales, with tremendous seas. Tuesday and Wednesday last she hove to for several hours each day, and made only ninety miles in the forty-eight hours. Her average run during the passage was between 230 to 250 miles a day. The Coronet arrived at Queenstown at 12:41 p. m. The apparent time occupied in the passage is 14 days, 23 hours, 34 minutes, 46 seconds, and the actual time computed on the Greenwich basis, 14 days, 19 hours, 3 minutes, 14 seconds. The whole number of nautical miles sailed is 2,949. The longest day's run was 291.5 miles, made Saturday, March 26, and the shortest 38.8 miles, made Tuesday, March 22. The weather was uncommonly stormy, even for this season of the year. No less than seven heavy gales contrived to keep the sea in a foment for eleven days of the trip, and for two days the weather was so severe as to make the question of the yachts living through them somewhat doubtful. She behaved splendidly, however, in all sorts of weather and proved herself one of the stanchest if not one of the fastest vessels of her size afloat. No accidents happened to any of the sailors, despite the great risks they were compelled to undertake sometimes. With the exception of three ten sails and a little broken tackle everything on board the boat was in as good shape when the anchor was dropped off Queenstown as it was when it was raised off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. It is thought that a much quicker passage might have been made had Capt. Crosby carried more sail. On several occasions when the wind was light but the sky threatening he was very cautious and his judgment was largely controlled by the barometer, which was much of the time below 29 and seldom above 30, the usual hight in the latitude traversed. The course made was a little more northerly than was thought safe, but fortunately no icebergs or field ice was encountered.

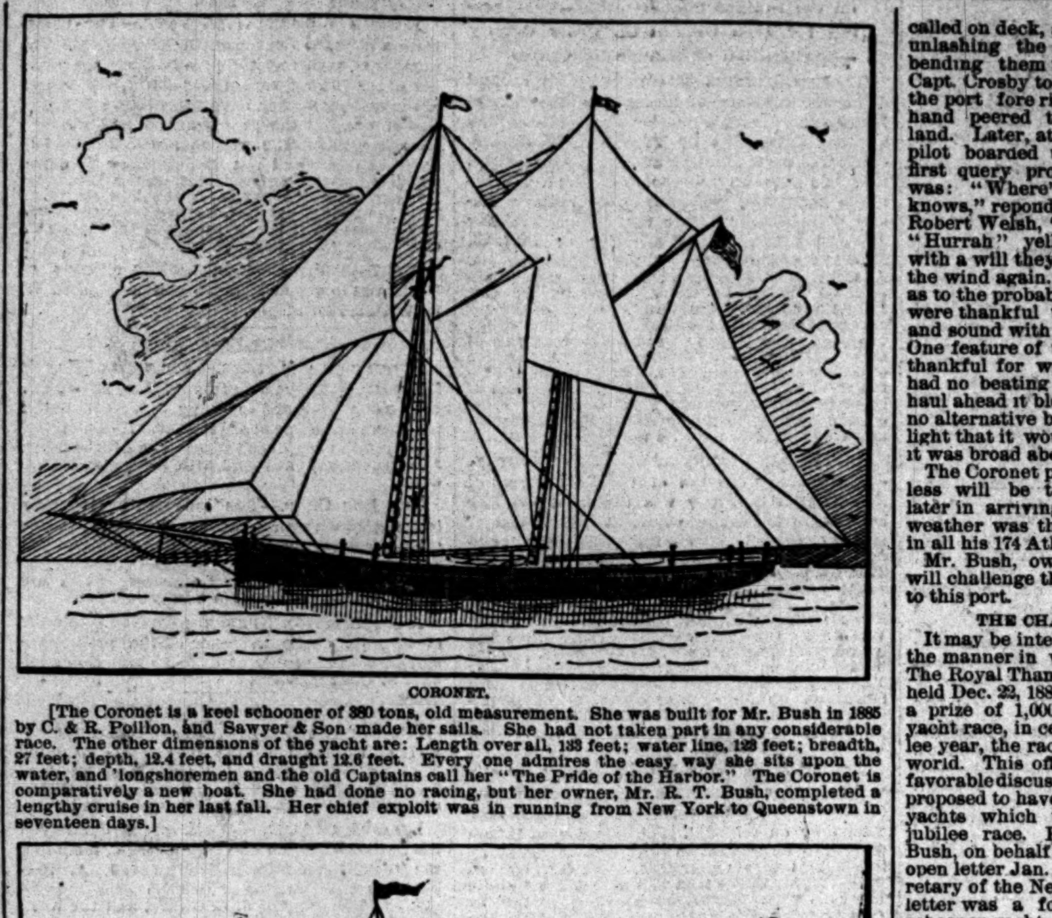
The number of persons on board the Coronet was twenty-nine, including sixteen sailors, five officers, the steward, cook, mess boy, and five guests. The officers were: Captain, C. P. Crosby; Navigator, T. B. C. Anderson; Mates, W. A. Whittier and Otto Peterson; Boatswain, Augustus Bergholm. The guests making the passage in the Coronet were J. N. Winslow, representing Mr. Colt, W. M. King, ex-Lieutenant United States Navy, Edward M. Matthews, W. G. Rice, and James Macomb, press representatives.

The advantage gained by the Coronet at the start increased the confidence of those on board in both boat and skippers. It was the first time that Capt. Crosby had ever participated in a yacht race of any sort. He freely admitted that he feared that Capt. Samuels of the Dauntless, with his past experience, would succeed in crossing the starting line somewhat ahead. How needless these apprehensions were is already known. It is not too much to say that in his maneuvering he displayed more judgment and tact than are usually seen in races near New York. After taking the anchor on board at 11 o'clock the morning of the start, he beat about the bay off Owl's Head, surveying the water and verifying the position of buoys 17 and 19, between which she must pass after the proper signal had been made from the judges' tug. When the preparatory signal was given the Coronet was making a reach up the bay with head toward the Battery. Crosby held the wheel, and by his side was Capt. Anderson, watch in hand, counting the seconds. Seven minutes from the time of the first signal Crosby ordered the helm "hard a-beam," to bring the boat's head around. She was under fifty seconds in stays, and then fairly flew before the strong northerly wind. As it had been arranged that the starting signal would be given ten minutes after the preparatory signal, it seemed probable that the Coronet would reach the line fully a minute before the time for the second signal, when it would be necessary to go about again, thus causing a considerable loss of time. Crosby was equal to the emergency, however. When he realized what was imminent he spilled the wind out of the sheets by trimming flat aft, bringing the big schooner almost to a standstill. When the signal was finally given he paid out the sheets fore and aft, ran up the square sail, forestaysail and topsail, and in thirty seconds had the Coronet across the line.

The Dauntless, it will be remembered, was off Gowanus, nearly a mile away, with her stern towards the judges' boat. Every possible stitch of canvas was spread to the Coronet as she sped through the Narrows at the rate of 13 miles an hour surrounded by tugs, steamers, and steam yachts. Once or twice, when under the lee of the high land, it seemed as though her opponent was gaining her lost ground rapidly, but when the wind filled the sails again she left the Dauntless further astern than at the start. The tortuous swash channel having been followed to the ocean, the Sandy Hook lighthouse bore west by south and the open sea portion of the trip began. The course laid was east by south. The sky was clear and the breeze, which had veered around to northwest, was freshened. When the excursion boat Bay Ridge, which was the only one of the fleet of steamers to accompany the racing yachts as far as Sandy Hook lightship, turned back at about 3:40 p.m., the relative position of the schooners was nearly the same as when they passed through the Narrows, and they were steering the same course. The wind was now greatly increased, a heavy sea running abeam. The balloon and sky sails and topsails on both boats were taken in about the same moment. Then the Dauntless dropped astern rapidly and at 5 o'clock was hull down six miles away. She had changed her course to south-southeast, and just before darkness set in only her top-masts were visible. The first Sunday was marked, as were seven of the ten succeeding days, by a gale, which came from the northeast soon after midnight. Although fairly moderate, it was accompanied by a strong head sea, which made the yacht labor heavily. The waves frequently broke over the bows, but she rode it out well under close-reefed fore and main sails and jib, and averaged ten miles an hour on the course throughout. Thus early were the seagoing qualities of the Coronet tried. She proved herself as buoyant as a cork and, recovering quickly from the added weight caused by shipping the heavy cargo of water on her decks, she would meet and mount the next wave as easily and gracefully as a swan. The only damage sustained was the parting of the iron twin-buckle of the starboard bobstay. This was quickly replaced with double-block tackle.

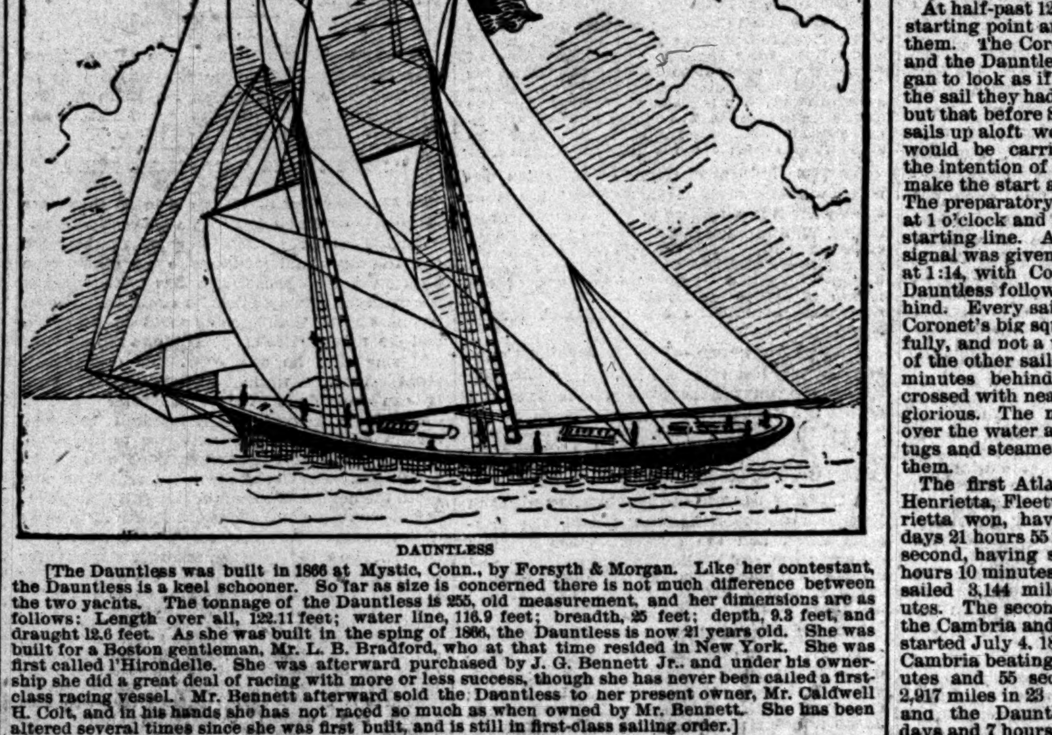
THE CREW SEASICK.

To the five fresh-water sailors who had taken passage in the saloon, the movements of the yacht seemed somewhat erratic, and all but one, the man who had traveled over deep water enough to entitle him to be called a son of Neptune, quickly succumbed to seasickness. Early in the afternoon the gale abated, and was succeeded by a light, puffy breeze from the northwest and light intermittent rains. The sea continued high and prevented the carrying of a fair spread of canvas, owing to the heavy strain it would entail on the masts in quick



CORONET.

[The Coronet is a keel schooner of 380 tons, old measurement. She was built for Mr. Bush in 1885 by C. & R. Poillon, and Sawyer & Son made her sails. She had not taken part in any considerable race. The other dimensions of the yacht are: Length over all, 133 feet; water line, 123 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 12.4 feet, and draught 12.6 feet. Every one admires the easy way she sits upon the water, and 'longshoremen and the old Captains call her "The Pride of the Harbor." The Coronet is comparatively a new boat. She had done no racing, but her owner, Mr. R. T. Bush, completed a lengthy cruise in her last fall. Her chief exploit was in running from New York to Queenstown in seventeen days.]



DAUNTLESS

[The Dauntless was built in 1866 at Mystic, Conn., by Forsyth & Morgan. Like her contestant, the Dauntless is a keel schooner. So far as size is concerned there is not much difference between the two yachts. The tonnage of the Dauntless is 255, old measurement, and her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 122.11 feet; water line, 116.9 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 9.3 feet, and draught 12.6 feet. As she was built in the sping of 1866, the Dauntless is now 21 years old. She was built for a Boston gentleman, Mr. L. B. Bradford, who at that time resided in New York. She was first called l'Hirondelle. She was afterward purchased by J. G. Bennett Jr., and under his ownership she did a great deal of racing with more or less success, though she has never been called a first-class racing vessel. Mr. Bennett afterward sold the Dauntless to her present owner, Mr. Caldwell H. Colt, and in his hands she has not raced so much as when owned by Mr. Bennett. She has been altered several times since she was first built, and is still in first-class sailing order.]

lurches. Navigator Anderson's observations showed that in the twenty-two hours, thirty-three minutes, and thirty-seven seconds which had actually elapsed between the time of the start and Sunday noon, the Coronet had sailed 248 nautical miles. Her position was 39:51 north latitude and 63:41 west longitude. The succeeding day was a busy one for the sailors. Both watches were on deck during a part of the twenty-four hours. The wind was so light, puffy, and capricious that it required almost continuous changing of sails and hauling of sheets. The sea continued turbulent and the yacht at times rolled so violently as to threaten the stability of the spars. The pressure of the wind against the mainsail was not sufficient to hold the gaff steady, and when it appeared probable early in the morning that the swaying of the gaff would carry away the masthead the mainsail was replaced by the storm-trysail. It was now that the immense squaresail did good service, for when spread to counterbalance the deficiency of canvas astern it carried the yacht along much faster, lightened her much by the head, and prevented her taking such quantities of water on deck as when, under the mainsail, the boom used to spread its foot to windward. It was, however, found to be impracticable in a heavy beam sea, owing to its jamming the saddle at the foremast, and it was unshipped. Towards sunset the water became smoother and all the sails were again set. A calm followed, and at midnight there was not sufficient air astir to flutter the pennant. The distance traveled from noon Monday to noon Tuesday was 244.3 miles, nearly due east, bringing the yacht to latitude 40° 4' 13" N., longitude 63° 23' W.

Early Tuesday morning a wind rose from the northeast and by daylight it blew gales. The canvas was reduced to double-reefed mainsail, foresail, with the bonnet out, and reefed forestaysail. The boat was bowling along at the rate of twelve knots, with a dry deck, when between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning the wind shifted to south-southeast, blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The sudden change caused an ugly cross-sea, the crests of the waves breaking over the rails in rapid succession and keeping the decks almost constantly submerged. Towards midnight the wind and sea subsided considerably, and by Wednesday morning the wind got round to the southwest. The weather was almost an exact repetition of Tuesday's. Early in the evening there was another brief calm, with a swell, and when the breeze next appeared it came from the west, moderate enough to allow us to carry a fair amount of canvas. At 7 a. m. the first object sighted after the first day out was a brig bound south, but she was not near enough to be signaled. At 5 p. m. a westward-bound ship sailing under close-reefed topsails was sighted six miles to the northward. The distance traversed on an east by north course Tuesday was 185 miles, and Wednesday 216.6 miles. The yacht's positions, as established by Tuesday's observations, were as follows: Latitude 40:51, longitude 59:28:45; Wednesday, latitude 41:25, longitude 54:45. The most terrific storm of the series was St. Patrick's day. It was not unexpected, for the indicator on the barometer, whose tendency had been downward for three days, suddenly dropped from 29.20 to 28.54. The storm first developed soon after midnight in sharp squalls from the southwest, with a driving rain. The wind was fitful for a time, coming variously from south, southeast to southwest, and south, but finally settled upon southwest.

A GALE ENCOUNTERED.

At 10 a. m. it began blowing with great velocity; by noon had become a hurricane, and two hours later the wind's speed was estimated at eighty miles an hour. It was a grand battle of the elements such as is seldom witnessed. The waves were almost mountain-high. Their surface was lashed into snow-white foam, and as the head of one rose higher than another the wind carried it off in dense spray, which, when driven into one's face, felt like stabs from scores of needles. The roaring of the wind was like a prolonged peal of thunder and the resemblance was completed by an occasional vivid flash of lightning. This was a severe test for so small a boat as the Coronet. As she sunk in the trough of the sea it seemed as if the waves, which were half-mast high, would ingulf her. Under reefed foretrysail she was plunged along by the wind at the rate of nine knots, and, despite great volumes of water breaking over the deck, weathered the storm wonderfully well. When at 5:20 p. m. the fury of the hurricane seemed to be increasing, instead of diminishing, Capt. Crosby, fearful that the yacht would not hold together much longer if driven through such a sea, and not being willing to jeopardize his own life and the lives of those on board by running at night where it was reasonable to suppose there were icebergs decided to lie to until the storm had ceased. A favorable opportunity offering when the crests of the waves were momentarily far apart, the vessel's head was brought around to the wind. Held in this position under only a reefed foretrysail, she could make little progress in any direction. At midnight the wind and sea had moderated considerably and the schooner was again got under way, running before the wind under reefed foretrysail and forestaysail.

The yacht's position Thursday noon was latitude 41:27, longitude 50:03, she having traveled 211.27 miles since the previous noon. The weather Friday and Saturday, the 18th and 19th, began with light breezes, and in the afternoon there were gales, though moderate compared with Thursday's big blow. Saturday was a red-letter day, four vessels being sighted. The first was a westward bound Inman liner, which passed three miles to southward about 9 a. m., and which answered the international code number. An hour later a ship with all sail set passed northward. At 11 o'clock an eastbound Star steamer carrying the Spanish flag came from the south. She came alongside, reducing her speed, and quite a conversation was carried on through the burgee pennants and square code flag. At 3 p. m. an eastern bound steamer passed north, but too far distant to speak. The day's run as computed Friday noon was 135 miles, and the position latitude 41° 56', longitude 30°. Saturday noon the day's run was 225.1 miles, and the position was latitude 43° 47', longitude 42° 35' 15".

The theory that storms swing around in a circle was thoroughly proved by the Coronet's experiences the second Sunday, when she ran through a revolving gale which was nearly as terrific as that of the 17th. The wind first issued from the southeast about 3 a. m. and blew 70 miles an hour until 7, when it moderated. At 7:30 hardly a breath was stirring. Half an hour later there was a light breeze from the northwest, and at 9 o'clock there came a hurricane from that direction. The cross waves buffeted the yacht like a ship in a mill-race, and only the most skillful manipulation of the wheel prevented the huge waves from landing on the deck and crushing it in. She carried only the foretrysail and jibstaysail reefed, and made considerable progress through it all. The position at noon was latitude 45:25 and longitude 39:04:53, the distance traversed 179.4 miles.

A PROPITIOUS BREEZE.

Monday, March 21, began with a propitious breeze from the northwest, but it was as inconstant as had been all winds hitherto during the trip. Soon after noon it veered around, bringing a diurnal gale from the northeast. As the yacht had already been driven farther south than the navigator had intended, and as beating to windward was impossible in such a strong wind and heavy sea, it was decided to keep her head up to the wind and wait for more favorable breezes. The head wind continued blowing incessantly until Wednesday noon, when it gradually rounded to the north. During that forty-eight hours the yacht was almost at a standstill, averaging under two knots. Early Monday afternoon a North German Lloyd steamer, eastward bound, passed southward near enough to distinguish the yacht's code flags. The distance covered from Sunday noon to Monday noon was 202 miles, to Tuesday noon 388 miles, and to Wednesday noon 508 miles. Her position Monday noon was latitude 46:18, longitude 34:24:30; Tuesday noon, latitude 46:38, longitude 38:49:42; Wednesday noon, latitude 47:06:15, longitude 32:47:30.

Late Thursday afternoon a good sailing breeze arose from southwest, continuing with more or less regularity throughout. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday gave an opportunity for rapid progress. During that period the Coronet logged as high as fourteen knots. At noon Thursday she had sailed 218.6 miles in twenty-four hours, and was in latitude 49° 4' and longitude 28° 12' 06"; Friday, 225.5 miles, latitude 49° 48', longitude 22° 32'; Saturday, 291.5 miles, latitude 50° 51', longitude 15° 6' 15". Mizzen Head, on the southwest coast of Ireland, was sighted at 6:27 in the morning, and at 7:40 Fastnet light bore north-northwest, nine miles away. The yacht was then bowling along under light sails at the rate of twelve knots an hour. The weather was clear and warm, and the gradual unfolding of the beautiful scenery along the Irish coast presented a picture which was much admired by those on board.

At 8:57 Galleyhead was abeam, and then the Cork pilot boat Columbine hove in sight. At 10:08, when the yacht was abreast of Seven Heads, Pilot Robert Welsh came on board with news that the Coronet was first to arrive. Along the coast and into the harbor scores of vessels of all kinds were passed; all dipped their ensigns to the winner, and the crews of all cheered. At 1:30 the Coronet's anchor was dropped off the Cork Yacht Club house.

Sunday morning both watches were called on deck, and at dawn were set about unlashing the anchors from amidships and bending them to the cables at the catheads. Capt. Crosby took his position half way up in the port fore rigging, and with binoculars in hand peered through the Eastern haze for land. Later, at 10 this forenoon, when the pilot boarded us off the Seven Heads, the first query propounded by Mate Whittier was: "Where's the Dauntless?" "God knows," reponded the pilot, whose name was Robert Welsh, "she hasn't been seen yet." "Hurrah" yelled the crew in chorus, and with a will they rounded the yacht off with the wind again. Then all fell to speculating as to the probable fate of the Dauntless. All were thankful the Coronet had arrived safe and sound with her nineteen souls all safe. One feature of the trip they had reason to be thankful for was that since the start they had no beating to do. When the wind did haul ahead it blew with a vengeance, leaving no alternative but to heave to, or it blew so light that it would not have been any good if it was broad abeam.

The Coronet people believe that the Dauntless will be twenty-four to thirty hours later in arriving. Capt. Anderson says the weather was the worst he ever experienced in all his 174 Atlantic passages.

Mr. Bush, owner of the Coronet, says he will challenge the Dauntless to race back to this port.

THE CHALLENGE AND START.

It may be interesting at this time to recall the manner in which this race came about. The Royal Thames Yacht Club, at a meeting held Dec. 22, 1886, voted unanimously to offer a prize of 1,000 guineas for a great ocean yacht race, in celebration of the Queen's jubilee year, the race to be open to yachts of the world. This offer was the subject of much favorable discussion in this country, and it was proposed to have a race across the ocean of yachts which would enter in the Queen's jubilee race. Following out this idea, Mr. Bush, on behalf of the Coronet, wrote an open letter Jan. 1, 1887, to John H. Bird, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club. This letter was a formal challenge to all keel schooner yachts of America to race from Sandy Hook to Queenstown Harbor for $10,000 a side. This challenge was taken up by Mr. Colt, owner of the Dauntless, and the present race was the result.

The start in the race was made Saturday, March 12, off the Owl's Head in New York Bay. The start is described as follows:

At half-past 12 the boats were near the starting point and a very few tugs were with them. The Coronet's topsails were loosened and the Dauntless soon followed suit. It began to look as if both boats would carry all the sail they had as they crossed the line, but that before Sandy Hook was reached the sails up aloft would have to come down or would be carried away. It was evidently the intention of the Captains of the boats to make the start as pretty a one as possible. The preparatory signal was given promptly at 1 o'clock and the boats went about for the starting line. At 1:10 o'clock the starting signal was given and they went over the line at 1:14, with Coronet in the lead and the Dauntless following about five minutes behind. Every sail was set on both boats. The Coronet's big squaresail was drawing beautifully, and not a wrinkle was to be seen in any of the other sails. The Dauntless was five minutes behind in starting, and as she crossed with nearly all sails set the sight was glorious. The masses of canvas skimmed over the water at a speed which gave the tugs and steamers difficulty to keep up with them.

The first Atlantic race was between the Henrietta, Fleetwing, and Vesta. The Henrietta won, having sailed 3,106 miles in 13 days 21 hours 55 minutes. The Fleetwing was second, having sailed 3,135 miles in 14 days 6 hours 10 minutes. The Vesta was last, having sailed 3,144 miles in 14 days 6 hours 50 minutes. The second race was in 1870 between the Cambria and the Dauntless. The yachts started July 4, 1870, and arrived July 27, the Cambria beating the Dauntless 1 hour 42 minutes and 55 seconds. The Cambria sailed 2,917 miles in 23 days 5 hours and 17 minutes, and the Dauntless sailed 2,963 miles in 23 days and 7 hours.

The best runs previously made across the Atlantic were as follows:

	Days.	Hours.
Her Majesty's ship Newcastle, New York to Falmouth	11	00
Clipper ship Dreadnaught, New York to Liverpool	13	08
Clipper ship Independence, New York to Liverpool	13	15

Opinions at the Club Rooms.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The rooms of the New York Yacht Club were well filled today with members of the club discussing the result of the ocean race between the Coronet and the Dauntless. It was the generally expressed opinion that the race settles the fact of the Coronet's greater speed and the superiority of the new style yacht over those built after the old models. Many, however, of those present seemed inclined to withhold their opinions until further particulars of the race are obtained. It was thought there might have been some accident which prevented the Dauntless from doing her best. There were signs of regret for "Collie" Colt, whose yacht was rather the favorit with the club.

Mr. Bush, owner of Coronet, who lives in Brooklyn, telegraphed to Capt. Crosby, who sailed her in this race, to take the schooner to Cowes and put her in the market for sale. The price he places on her is £30,000 sterling.

THE PALMS WILL CASE.

The Descent of a Detroit Estate in Controversy.

DETROIT, Mich., March 27.—[Special.]—Judge Cooley represents Miss Palms in her contest in the Palms will case and Judge Marston represents the other side. The two were Justices of the Michigan Supreme Court for many years. An interesting feature of Saturday's proceedings was Judge Cooley attacking Marston's position by citing Marston's own decisions against him. Judge Cooley insisted that it was the court's duty to place himself in the testator's position and carry out his intent so far as it did not conflict with the law. One of the strongest passions in human nature, he said, was the building up of vast family estates. This passion was most plainly exhibited in England. There were records of men who had tied up their estates for generations, excluding all living relatives from participation, in order that some time in the future a vast estate should be piled up to be enjoyed by some one bearing their name. Abuse of this nature continued until the Government interfered and made two lives in being the limit of the unalienability of property. Testators, especially those possessed of large estates, continually endeavored to evade this law. The policy of the law was to prevent vast aggregations of wealth, which were in themselves a danger to the State and conducive of bad effects on society generally. The testator in this case had endeavored to practice on the law to evade its spirit while he kept within its letter. When such a will came before the court it should be looked upon with no favor. If it was one tittle without the letter of the law the court should turn its back upon it. Judge Cooley then proceeded to show that the will was beyond the letter of the law, and said that by the terms of this will the property might be tied up for fifty years to come. The children might grow up and marry, and die, and never get a cent except what their parents were able to give, because the parents have only the income and the children nothing during the parents' lives. Again, the estate might become insolvent and they would never get anything.

Paid $53,000 for the Picture.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special.]—When, at the sale of A. T. Stewart's collection of paintings Friday night, Rosa Bonheur's famous work, "The Horse Fair," was bought in the name of S. P. Avery, a dealer, for the round sum of $53,000, much speculation was indulged in as to who was the real purchaser back of him. Surmises were numerous, one of them being that Gov. Stanford of California was the purchaser, and another that the French Government had secured the great picture. The actual purchaser is revealed tonight in the person of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who presents it, with his compliments, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it will be always accessible to the public.

It transpires that the statement that Meissonier's masterpiece, "Friedland, 1807," was bought at the Stewart art sale last night was incorrect. Mr. Gould was anxious to purchase it, but was outbid by Col. Elbert Hilton, a son of ex-Judge Hilton. It is said that the great work will ultimately come into the hands of C. P. Huntington.

JUDGE TREAT IS NO MORE.

THE DISTINGUISHED JURIST MEETS A PEACEFUL DEATH.

His Long Career on the Federal Bench Ended by a Brief Illness—Preparations for the Funeral—A Sketch of His Life and Able Services—Burial of Eliza Weathersby-Goodwin in Woodlawn Cemetery—Death of William R. Travers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—[Special.]—Judge Samuel H. Treat of the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois died at his home here at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon in his 75th year. During the first days of this month he complained of being ill, but continued at his office daily and attended to business. On two occasions it was found necessary to adjourn court before the usual hour on account of the Judge's illness. Monday evening, March 14, he adjourned court early and went home. The next morning he did not come down-town and it was decided to discharge the jury. No improvement was visible at any time after, and the venerable jurist continued to sink gradually day by day. Yesterday afternoon a marked change for the worse set in and continued through the night. Dr. Griffith visited him in the morning and on leaving expressed a doubt that he would survive the day. About 10 o'clock the friends became seriously alarmed and thought he was dying. He rallied slightly, however, but sank again, and passed quietly away at the hour named. He had at no time suffered any pain, and his final illness was both easy and peaceful. The Judge leaves no offspring, and his wife's death occurred about four years ago. Friends have been notified by wire, and the arrangements for the funeral will be perfected when they are heard from. The local bar, visiting attorneys, and officers of the court are arranging for a meeting tomorrow to take suitable action regarding the death and to prepare for attending the funeral in a body. The funeral services, it is understood, will occur from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which Judge Treat was a member and a vestryman, and that the Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour will officiate.

Arrangements have been made tonight for the funeral of Judge Treat at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

[Judge Treat was nominated to the bench of the Southern District by President Pierce March 3, 1855, and out of the more than fifty men in the country holding like positions there is but one who has served longer. The history of Judge Treat's service on this bench is the history of the district. Up to Feb. 13, 1855, the State of Illinois constituted one Federal district. On that day the act of Congress dividing it was approved and became a law. Of the men who then appeared as practitioners in this court scarcely any remain but Milton Hay of Springfield and W. A. Grimshaw of Pittsfield. They both retired some years ago. At the date of Judge Treat's appointment he was already a Judge of some distinction. He had arrived in Springfield from his home in Otsego County, New York, in 1834, a young lawyer 22 years of age. He formed a law partnership with George Forquer, a half-brother of Thomas Ford, who became Governor of the State in 1842. Forquer had been Attorney-General of the State during the term of Gov. Edwards; afterwards he represented Sangamon County in the State Senate and at the time now referred to was Register of the Land-Office at Springfield. It followed naturally that young Treat came quickly into an important practice.

The partnership was terminated, however, in a little less than three years, by the death of Forquer, and Treat continued the practice alone. In 1839 a new State Judicial Circuit was created, composed of the counties of Sangamon, McLean, Macon, Tazewell, Menard, Logan, and Christian, and the late Stephen T. Logan was put on the bench. He had little liking for this service and resigned in about three months, when Gov. Carlin appointed Treat to fill the vacancy. Treat was afterward elected to the same position and served till Feb. 15, 1841, when he was transferred to the Supreme bench of the State, serving there continuously, with one election in December, 1848, until his appointment to the Federal District Judgeship. Judge Treat has performed the duties of his office, through the long period of a generation, with great ability and with unwavering steadiness and clearness of judgment, and lawyers who have excellent opportunities to know say that the proportion of his decisions that have been reversed is at least as small as that of any other Judge upon the district bench in the United States.

Judge Treat lacked when taken sick just twenty-eight days of having completed forty-six years on the bench.]

WILLIAM R. TRAVERS.

The Well-Known New York Speculator and Club Man Dead—His Career.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Mr. William R. Travers of New York died in Bermuda March 19. His remains arrived here today on the steamer Orinoco.

On receiving the news of his death the flags on all the club buildings with which he was connected were placed at half-mast in honor to his memory. The funeral services will take place Wednesday at Trinity Chapel and the body will be taken to Newport for burial. Bishop Potter will conduct the services, according to a request made by Mr. Travers himself.

[William R. Travers was born at Baltimore in July, 1819. Shortly after he began to attend school, his father moved with his family to Paterson, N. J. Later in life he entered West Point as a cadet. In the same class with young Travers was Gen. William T. Sherman. While at West Point his many excellent business qualities and native shrewdness attracted his father's notice, and he prevailed upon him to resign and enter a field more lucrative. From West Point he entered Columbia College, graduating in 1838. He shortly afterward went with his father to Baltimore, where he embarked in the grocery business. In 1843 he married Miss May Johnson, a daughter of Reverdy Johnson, at one time Minister to England. After ten years in the grocery business Mr. Travers failed. From Baltimore he came to New York and entered into the brokerage business with Edward H. Miller and Col. Larry Jerome. When in later life he accumulated money he paid in full his Baltimore creditors who had lost by his failure in the grocery business. His ventures were many and successful in various enterprises both in and out of stock brokerage. For thirty-three years he was a member of the Stock Exchange, and passed through the ups and downs of the street in a cheerful manner peculiar to himself. Probably no man in "the street" was a greater favorit. His genial manner, quaint stories, and practical jokes were and still are the fruitful source of many an anecdote. In business Mr. Travers was conservative, and to a degree that made conservatism one of his characteristics. During his long career as a broker there was not a spot on his name. His word was sufficient with business-men. For many years since his active retirement from the floor of the exchange he has been a shrewd speculator. At the time of his death he was a special partner in the firms of Van Emberg & Atterbury at No. 39 New street, and Prince & Whitely at No. 64 Broadway. The last named office was his headquarters.

His operations in stocks frequently reached enormous figures. He was usually a "bear." In the Pacific Mail pool of 1868 he made a handsome fortune. At his death he was estimated to be worth about $5,000,000, nearly all of which he made directly or indirectly in Wall street. Chief of Mr. Travers' characteristics were his geniality, loyalty to friends, and love of sporting matters. His face was familiar upon most racing-tracks, including Saratoga, and scarcely a sporting event of any note was considered perfect unless he was present. He was the President and founder of the New York Athletic Club, the Racquet Club, and a member of the Union League and several other large clubs. An impediment in Mr. Travers' speech was through his life a great drawback to him. Unlike other persons similarly afflicted he ever made it the good natured butt of many a joke. Things that he related in his inimitable manner of hesitation were by far wittier than the sayings would have been if told without the slight hindrance.]

BURIAL OF MRS. NAT GOODWIN.

Services at the House and at the Church of the Transfiguration.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Eliza Weathersby-Goodwin was buried this afternoon in Woodlawn Cemetery in a plat near that where her sister Emie, who died about two years ago, lies buried. Prayers were read at the house in West Fifty-eighth street, at which only the immediate relatives and friends of the dead actress and her husband, Nat C. Goodwin Jr., were present. The body, in a silk-covered coffin, which was lined with purple satin, lay upon a floral bed. These flowers were kept fresh by the offerings of Dr. T. S. Robertson, the long-time personal friend as well as physician of the dead actress. About the coffin were placed nearly 100 bouquets, pillows, wreaths, and elaborate floral pieces. The members of Mr. Goodwin's company sent a floral "Gates Ajar." Other offerings came from George W. Floyd, Mr. Goodwin's manager, Miles & Barton of the Bijou Opera-House, Manager Hooley of Chicago, Thomas Boylan of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. David Hayman, Mrs. Mary Fish, who sent a shield of ivy leaves on which was inscribed in letters made of violets, "She was beautifully true," and Mr. and Mrs. Tony Hart, who sent a handsome pillow. All these were massed in a floral bank at the chancel rail of the Church of the Transfiguration, where the public funeral services were held at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Houghton officiating. Among those who filled the church were Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin, parents of the comedian, and their son Edward, also an actor; Mrs. Eliza Weathersby, mother of the deceased, with her daughters, Misses Jennie and Lillian Weathersby; Tony Hart and his wife, Gertie Granville; William R. Hayden, Miss Dauvray's manager, and his wife; Henry E. Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, Maurice Grau, E. G. Gilmore, I. Henry French, Edward Aronson, Edwin Price, John B. Donnelly, James W. Morrissey, Frank Moseman, Charles H. Frohman, Josh Hart, N. D. Roberts, Fannie Davenport, Pauline Hall, Lillie Grubb, Loie Fuller, Caroline Hill, Nellie McHenry, Helen Dauvray, Ellie Wilton, Belle Urquhart, Marie Jansen, Elise Cameron, and Katie Foster.

OTHER OBITUARY MATTERS.

John O'Neill.

Mr. John O'Neill, an old settler of Chicago, died yesterday morning after a protracted illness. Mr. O'Neill came to Chicago in 1847 and had been a constant resident of this city. During his early career he was identified with some of the most prominent enterprises of Chicago, and used his every effort to establish the reputation of his adopted home for manufacturing industries. He was connected with James Carney's brewery, one of the first established here, at Nos. 61 and 63 South Water street, and, on the destruction of that establishment, he erected the old brewery the ruins of which can be seen on the beach opposit Thirty-ninth street. The deceased always took an active part in local politics, but never aspired to a political office, and remained in active business up to a recent date. The deceased was noted for his sterling character and was universally esteemed for his honesty and unswerving integrity. He leaves six children, three of whom are married. His two married daughters are Mrs. Dr. C. P. Caldwell and Mrs. John Cudahy.

Levin W. Shepherd.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—The funeral of Levin W. Shepherd of this city, late Secretary and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, was largely attended today. Two hundred old soldiers, thirty Sons of Veterans, 100 United Workmen, and 100 of the Masonic fraternity were in line. Grand Master Alexander T. Darrah of Bloomington conducted the obsequies. Department Commander A. C. Swetser of Bloomington, Trustees of the Home Gen. Dustin of Sycamore and Maj. Rowland of Quincy. Col. Jonathan Merriam of Atlanta, and others were present.

GROVER FOR A SECOND TERM.

Why Lamont Took a Trip to New York—A Relatives Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—[Special.]—Dan Lamont's shopping trip to New York is the talk of the Capital. He made a shopping trip about the time Magone was named for Collector, and it has been noticed that the details of an important political deal always come out after one of these visits. Coming on the heels of the statement in the Albany organ of the Administration that the movement for Cleveland in 1888 was under way, it has been accepted here that Lamont will bring back some valuable pointers about the Hill boom. A side issue is said to be to hush up the proposed revival of some custom-house matters which would shed a distressing glare of publicity on the late nomination of Oscar S. Strauss as Minister to Turkey. Some people have been curious to know what brought about the extraordinary change in the President's opinion of Mr. Strauss' fitness to hold Government office. The appointment was made, it is generally understood, in response to an imperious mugwump demand which Mr. Cleveland did not dare disobey, though when the Senate comes to scrutinize the nomination the pressure on it may not be so persuasive.

On the subject of renominations the Sunday papers have a number of incidents showing the drift of the President's mind. "I had a little talk with him," said a Virginia Congressman who is here asking for a constituent's appointment to be United States Marshal of the Western District of Virginia, "and I put in a few words about his political influence and activity in the State. I saw he liked to hear it, and then I said he would be of great aid to us in carrying the State of Virginia for him (Cleveland) next year. He smiled as graciously at the suggestion as ever an old maid did when told that she was still attractive, and if anything too young to marry yet."

A prominent Buffalo man has been here nearly all week. He says one of the President's relatives says that he will be a candidate for reëlection, that he believes he has done a good deal for the Democratic party—to use the exact words of one of his near kinswomen, "Grover has lifted it out of the mud into which it had been trampled for twenty-five years"; and he thinks that it would only be an act of proper appreciation in the Democracy to give him two terms. "All the great Democratic Presidents have had two terms; why not Grover?" inquired his vivacious kinswoman above quoted.

After Judge Treat's Place.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—[Special.]—Information of the death of Judge Samuel H. Treat has already been sent to Washington to various friends of men who have been mentioned in connection for the Judgeship for this district. It is no secret that the bench of the district has been sharply canvassed for some time in view of the certainty that a vacancy was about to occur, and a lively correspondence has been going on in regard to the matter. A conversation among a cluster of politicians this evening shows that the following names have been under consideration for the place for some time: Gustavus Van Hoorebeke, United States Attorney for the district; Simeon P. Shope of the State Supreme bench, William Brown of Jacksonville, Judge Jesse J. Phillips of Hillsboro, Judge W. A. Allen of Springfield, James S. Ewing of Bloomington. Alfred Orendorf and John Mayo Palmer of this city are also talked of, but probably not so prominently as the others mentioned. A leading politician here expresses the belief, however, that none of the names given represent the man with the best chance. He says he knows Congressman William M. Springer is an aspirant, and that the President is very likely to feel toward him as he has felt toward Morrison. Springer is admitted to be "downed" as a Congressional candidate in this district, and the opinion here referred to holds that the President will be strongly inclined to help Springer out by fixing him on the bench for the remainder of his life. Much as such a canvass may seem out of place at such a time it is, nevertheless, true that it is going on here now in a lively manner. It is not believed any of the aspirants are especially active, but their friends are.

Vilas for Vice-President.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 27.—[Special.]—A prominent Minnesota Democrat said today that he possessed information that could not be disputed that Postmaster-General Vilas was a candidate for Vice-President in 1888. "Vilas, as Vice-President," he said, "would represent the political end of the machine and would relieve the President of many embarrassments that he now suffers from. Every appointment under the control of the Postmaster-Generel has been made with this end in view, and a Northwestern boom at the proper time will be started for him. National Committeeman P. H. Kelly will be one of his stanchest supporters. Vilas is Kelly's key to power at the White House."

Dakota.

A ROUND-HOUSE BURNED.—Fire last night destroyed the round-house, ice-house, and tank of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Sioux Falls. Loss, $14,000.

GEORGEISM—ITS PURPOSE.

GEORGE'S SCHEME FOR THE CONFISCATION OF FARMS AND LOTS.

Elaborate Quotations from His Book—How He Proposes to Bell the Cat or Confiscate the Realty of the People—State Rent as Bad as Landlord Rent—Preaching an Indefinit Communism with No Relief for the Workingmen.

Mr. Henry George lectures tonight on "Land and Labor," in which he will explain more or less of his scheme of "Land Nationalization," or how to confiscate the selling value of real estate by a system of rental taxation that will render it worthless to the owners. As only a small part of the people of this city and county who would be injured or bankrupted by the enforcement of Mr. George's land confiscation scheme can hear his lecture THE TRIBUNE has deemed it appropriate to the occasion to make a careful synopsis of Mr. George's published writings on the subject. Many workingmen have a vague idea that Mr. George, if he had his own way, would remedy all their supposed wrongs, cure the evils of poverty, and apply a balm to all their grievances. It is probable that not one in a hundred of them ever read a score of pages of Mr. George's works. They have a sort of impression, however, that he has fairly diagnosed their case; that he has discovered why they are not wealthy, prosperous, and happy; that he has also discovered the way to make them happy and wealthy. Both discoveries are supposed to be set forth in George's work, "Progress and Poverty."

The prime cause of all trouble is private ownership in land. From this one cause springs all the misery in the world, according to Mr. George. He repeats this in many forms. In substance it is all the same. He says in one place:

> The truth is—and from this truth there can be no escape—that there is and can be no just title to an exclusive possession of the soil, and that private property in land is bold, bare, enormous wrong, like that of chattel slavery.—*Page 323.*

In another place he says:

> Historically and ethically, *private property in land is robbery.*

It is not necessary to quote from Mr. George further on this point. This is the first principle of his philosophy—the leading and the main one. He recognizes property in improvements. "The right of ownership that springs from labor," he says, "excludes the possibility of any other right of ownership." Again he says: "As a man belongs to himself, so his labor put into concrete form belongs to him." To illustrate his meaning he says:

> The pen with which I am writing is justly mine. No other human being can justly lay claim to it, for in me is the title of the producers who made it. . . . My exclusive ownership in the pen springs from the natural right of the individual to his own faculties.—*Page 300.*

Now let us examine this principle of ownership as applied to the pen in connection with the principle of non-ownership as applied to land. The land, says Mr. George, is the gift of Nature to man—to all men—therefore all men ought to enjoy it equally. Is not the material from which the pen is made equally the gift of Nature? The steel was dug out of the earth. The handle was grown in the forest. They are both gifts of Nature. Labor and skill fashioned them to their uses. The land of America does not grow corn, wheat, or vegetables until it is reclaimed from the wilderness, cleared, fenced, drained, cultivated. As much labor is employed in winning it from "the state of Nature" as was expended in the manufacture of a pen or a watch. Its value when first entered on, its utility to man, bears a less ratio to the value of it in its cultivated state than the value of the materials which enter into the composition of a pen or a watch bears to the pen or the watch itself.

The land of every country is made by labor. What Mr. Parnell has so well called the "prairie value" of land is infinitesimal. The land which the pioneer is now clearing in Dakota or Oregon has little or no value. The labor being expended in clearing it, fencing, plowing, manuring, and draining it is what makes it valuable. The pioneer is, in fact, making the land, as the term is understood agriculturally in America, just in the same way as the Swiss or the Connemara peasant makes the land on the summit of the barren rocks by transporting earth in baskets from the valley. Mr. George would not deny that the brickmanufacturer owns the bricks manufactured for him, and for the manufacture of which he paid the men who made them, because they contain clay of the earth. He would not say that the clay is common property, but the labor expended in molding the clay is the personal property of the manufacturer.

WHAT IS PERSONAL PROPERTY?

Mr. George perceives himself the dilemma into which his theories lead him. He says in one significant passage:

> A house and the lot on which it stands are alike property, as being the subject of ownership, and are alike classed by the lawyers as real estate. Yet in nature and relations they differ widely. The one is produced by human labor, and belongs to the class in political economy styled wealth. The other is a part of Nature, and belongs to the class in political economy styled land. The essential character of the one class is that they embody labor brought into being by human exertion, their increase or diminution depending on man; the essential character of the other things being that they do not embody labor and exist irrespective of human exertion.—*Page 303.*

This is only a half-truth and leads to a false conclusion The lot does not exist as a lot independent of human exertion. It depends for its value on the labor expended on it and around it. A lot out in the wilderness of Nebraska or Montana is of no value, but when labor reclaims it from the wilderness, when labor constructs railroads and warehouses, and stores and dwellings all around it, it becomes valuable. What has made it so? The labor expended on it and around it. That is what makes ownership. A child plants a flower in the corner of a garden and calls that corner his. The desire for personal ownership is instinctive in man and one of his strongest motives to industry and thrift. Like the child, that which he makes man calls his own.

Purchasing is only the exchange of one kind of labor for another through the medium of money. Mr. George will admit that all the improvements belong to those who made them. But those improvements derive their value from their location or their environment. Who shall decide the value of the gift of Nature in what Mr. George calls land, or whether that land has any real value aside from the labor expended on or about it?

THE DOCTRINE OF CONFISCATION.

Lost in the haze of his own reasoning on this point, George adopts heroic methods. He says:

> But it will be said: There are improvements which in time become indistinguishable from the land itself. Very well; then the title to the improvements becomes blended with the title to the lands; the individual right is lost in the common right.—*Page 308.*

When logical obstacles intervene George brushes them aside. When "rights" obtrude themselves in his "progress to poverty" he advises confiscation. This is the doctrine of the social revolutionist from Lassalle and Marx to August Spies. No matter that labor for which Mr. George assumes chief advocacy has been expended on improvements. No matter that the owner has contributed in taxes in proportion to the right of possession he acquired from the State his labor, his property, his acquired rights are to be confiscated to give scope for the enforcement of George's theory of common property in lands.

George would not only dispossess every property-owner of his land, but he would not give any compensation. He ridicules some of the proposals of John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer to nationalize "the unearned increment of the land." He says:

> To say nothing of the practical difficulties such cumbrous plans (for compensation) involve in the extensions of the functions of government which they would require and the corruption they would beget, their inherent and essential defeat lies in the impossibility of bridging over by any compromise the radical difference between wrong and right. Just in proportion as the interests of landholders are conserved, just in that proportion must general interest and general rights be disregarded; and if landholders are to lose none of their special privileges the people at large can gain nothing. To buy up individual property rights would merely be to give the landholders in another form a claim of the same kind and amount that their possession of land now

gives them; it would be to raise for them by taxation the same proportion of the earnings of labor and capital that they are now enabled to appropriate in rent.—*Page 324.*

Thus does this philosopher of progress justify confiscation. What do the 5,000,000 farmers of the United States and the 4,000,000 lot-owners think of this doctrine of confiscation? The passage quoted is pregnant in suggestion. Mr. George is very jealous of extending the functions of government when the extension is suggested in the interest of fair play. That would beget corruption. But in order to carry out his theory of land nationalization he would make the State perform the functions of a landlord, agent, bailiff, constable. Would not such an extension beget corruption?

Mr. George is most disingenuous when he tries to apply the principles of common law so as to bear out his contention that the dispossessed land-owners should not be compensated for their property in the event of his theories being enforced. He says:

Now what does the law allow to the innocent person when the land for which he paid his money is adjudged to rightfully belong to another? Nothing at all. That he purchased in good faith gives him no right whatever.—*Page 329.*

But the receiver of the purchase money must pay it back or go to jail if he is found. Now if the State has been collecting taxes for years on the land of the property-holder, acknowledging thereby that it is his land, does the State not acknowledge the validity of the title? Does the State's action not imply ownership in the holder? How can the State assume the attitude of a confidence-man and a swindler by confiscating without a penny of compensation the ownership and the property acquired and acknowledged? An individual who would be guilty of conduct which Mr. George would force on the State would soon find his way to the State's prison. As if to soften down his proposed policy of plunder, George, towards the close of his chapter on "Compensation," magnanimously says:

But I do not propose, and I do not suppose that any one else will propose, to go so far. It is sufficient if the people resume the ownership of the land. Let the land-owners retain their improvements and personal property in secure possession. And in this measure of justice would be no injury or oppression to any class.—*Page 330.*

What becomes of Mr. George's proposal for wholesale confiscation when the improvements, as nearly always happens, "become indistinguishable from the land itself"? Where is the logic of his ever-varying proposals? Is he humbugging himself as well as his labor dupes?

THE GEORGIAN REMEDY.

Mr. George is somewhat hazy as to how he shall apply his so-called remedies for the misery and degradation which he asserts are the result of private property in land. He deals in glittering generalities as to this part of his program, and even his so-called remedies are loosely stated. That there shall be no doubt on this head the summary of those remedies as given in his own words is here quoted:

To extirpate poverty, to make wages what justice commands they should be—the full earnings of the laborer—we must substitute for the individual ownership of land a common ownership. Nothing else will go to the cause of the evil—in nothing else is there the slightest hope. This, then, is the remedy for the unjust and unequal distribution of wealth apparent in modern civilization and for all the evils to flow from it. *We must make land common property.* . . . And as in the nature of things unequal ownership of land is inseparable from the recognition of individual property in land it necessarily follows that the only remedy for the unjust distribution of wealth is in making land common property. . . . And if the remedy to which we have been led is the true one, it must be consistent with justice, it must be practicable of application, it must accord with the tendencies of social development, and must harmonize with other reforms.

I propose to meet all practical objections which can be raised, and to show that this simple remedy is not only easy of application, but that it is a sufficient remedy for all the evils which, as modern progress goes on, arise from the greater and greater inequality in the distribution of wealth—that it will substitute equality for inequality, plenty for want, justice for injustice, social strength for social weakness, and will open the way to grander and nobler advances of civilization. I thus propose to show that the laws of the universe do not deny the natural aspirations of the human heart; that the progress of society might be, and, if it is to continue, must be, toward equality, not toward inequality; and that the economic harmonies prove the truth of the stoic Emperor: *We are made for co-operation—like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like rows of the upper and lower teeth.—Pages 295-'6.*

Now, even supposing that it were at all practicable to make land common property through the confiscation of the interests of the present holders—and such confiscation, it has been shown, is nothing more than plunder, though Mr. George says it is "consistent with justice"—what would be the basis of distribution? what would be the basis of contribution by those who would cultivate the land to the State? In other words, what would the State rent be based on? Would the rent-collecting functionaries of the State be free from suspicion of partiality in determining each man's proportion? On these points Mr. George is bewilderingly silent or uncertain. In no part of his work does he propose a practicable scheme. He tells us how he would pull down. He does not tell how he will build up. He tells of the many inequalities, the many defects, the many injustices of the present system, but he would only destroy. Why not present the system which would take its place to the criticism of those who desire as well as those who do not desire the change? His remedy, he says, will be "in accord with the tendencies of social development." Now "social development" and "social revolutions" are the cant phrases of all the quack philosophers. August Spies and Herr Most mean murder, bloodshed, and anarchy when they speak of social revolution. Henry George means by social development the confiscation of the property of the industrious that it may be distributed among the incapable, the idle, the intemperate, the vicious. Thrift is to be robbed of its reward, industry is to be balked of its aim, and economy of its self-denial.

To be consistent with himself Mr. George's scheme would involve a redivision of property every five or ten years. With what other reforms would his system harmonize? He says: "I propose to meet all practical objections which can be raised and to show that this simple remedy [to make land common property] is not only easy of application, but that it is a sufficient remedy for all the evils which, as modern progress goes on, arise from the distribution of wealth," and he contents himself with pointing to common property in seals of the inhabitants of the islands of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Aleutian group, which America acquired through the Alaska purchase, as a proof of the certainty of success and happiness from common property in land. He might as well point to the contentment of an Indian tribe for a few months arising from the common property in buffaloes in Dakota or Government beef in Wyoming.

But of all the schemes that were ever broached for the equitable distribution of wealth his suggested auctioneer's scheme is the most grotesquely absurd. It need only to be stated to excite the ridicule even of the the philosopher's dupes:

We should satisfy the law of justice, we should meet all economic requirements, by at one stroke abolishing all private titles, declaring all land public property, *and letting it out to the highest bidder in lots to suit under such conditions as would sacredly guard the right to private improvements.—Page 362.*

And this is the plan which would be "the simple yet sovereign remedy which will raise wages, increase the earnings of capital, extirpate pauperism, abolish poverty, give remunerative employment to whoever wish it, afford free scope to human powers, lessen crime, elevate morals, taste, and intelligence, purify government, and carry civilization to yet nobler hights."

Rent is to be turned into taxation by auctioneering, and all taxation save upon land values is to be abolished. Mr. George, it may be remembered, does not propose to redistribute what is known as personal property—or what he knows economically as wealth. His auctioneer's plan would add a hundred fold, therefore, to the power of the moneyed monopolist. He would make the Goulds and Vanderbilts supreme. For what chance would the humble mechanic, artisan, and farmer have before the National auctioneer with the millionaire? George's theory has not even the merit of being sophistical. It is transparent humbug. The feudal system, with all its barbarities, with its legal jargon invented to obscure ownership and title, its cruelty, its rapacity, its brutalizing effects, its provocation to crime, is a thousand times preferable to such a system as George would establish. This "common-property" theory might have been suited to the migratory age, when people moved about from place to place, pasturing their flocks and herds as the grazing suited. But, though this system prevailed in the days of Abraham and Isaac, the Jews got rid of it very speedily.

It is singular that Mr. George turns to the Alaska Indian seal fishers for an illustration of his land nationalization scheme when he had great living examples of it in India and Egypt and until recently in Russia on a vast scale. Thirty millions of Russian serfs lived on State land and paid taxes equal to the rental of the land to the Government. As a consequence their condition was one of poverty, misery, and degradation. Their land was "nationalized" exactly as advocated by Mr. George, and still the serfs were not happy.

In the greater part of British India the land is "nationalized" according to the George idea. A hundred millions of ryots till the soil and pay the British Government a tax equal to its full rental value. These renters have hardly enough left to keep their bodies and souls together, but they are enjoying all the pleasures of Henry Georgeism! The fertile land of Egypt is worked by the fellahs, who pay the Government a rental tax that takes all the profits and leaves a life of servitude and poverty to the miserable toilers.

Mr. George preached his doctrine to the despoiled crofters of the Highlands, the plundered peasants of Ireland, and the Saxon land laborers of England; but they could see no relief from their misery and poverty by being changed from tenants of landlords into tenants of the Government—paying rack rents to the latter instead of the former. They had before them the practical workings of the Georgian system in India, Egypt, and Russia, and wanted none of it as a relief measure. Nothing but actual private individual ownership of the land they cultivated would satisfy them, and Georgeism was repudiated by the cultivators of the soil of Britain and Ireland.

GEORGE THREATENS FORCE TO CONFISCATE THE LAND.

George more than hints at force as an agency in his proposed social revolution. All the social revolutionists contemplate force as the ultimate agency. They have no peace with John Bright's maxim that "force is no remedy in a free country." There can be little doubt as to what is implied in the following passage in George's book:

Justice in men's mouths is cringingly humble when she first begins a protest against time-honored wrong, and we of the English-speaking nations still wear the collar of the Saxon thrall, and have been educated to look on the "vested" rights of land-owners with all the superstitious reverence that ancient Egyptians looked on the crocodile. But when the times are ripe for them ideas grow, even though insignificant in their first appearance. One day the Third Estate covered their head when the King put on his hat. A little while thereafter and the head of a son of St. Louis rolled from the scaffold. The anti-slavery movement in the United States commenced with the talk of compensating owners, but when 4,000,000 of slaves were emancipated the owners got no compensation, nor did they clamor for any. And by the time the people of any such country as England or the United States are sufficiently aroused to the *injustice and disadvantages of individual ownership of land* to induce them to attempt its nationalization they will be sufficiently aroused to nationalize it *in a more direct and easy way than by purchase.* They will not trouble themselves about compensating the proprietors of land.

There is here more than a suggestion of violence. The paragraph is in effect a threat that the "nationalizers" will use force to accomplish their design when the time is ripe. How are he and his followers going to force the program of the land "nationalizers"? The census reports of 1880 show that there were 4,008,907 farmers in the United States who owned their farms. Many others were in process of becoming owners, and there must now be nearly 5,000,000 land-owners. Besides this, there are not less than 4,000,000 families in the United States who own lots in cities, towns, and villages. In the moderate-sized cities 75 per cent of the householders own the lots on which their houses stand. In the large cities except New York probably 50 to 60 per cent of the householders own landed property. In Philadelphia it is said 10,000 families are house and lot owners. In Chicago, notwithstanding its large transient population, its large new foreign unnaturalized element, it is certain more than half the families live in their own houses. *How will George bell his cat?* Every man who owns a lot, no matter where located, considers himself a real-estate owner, and though a few of them may swallow George's philosophy, when the pinch comes they would be found defending their homes and farms. How is George going to muster enough force to despoil 9,000,000 of property-owners? At least 6,000,000 of them are able-bodied fighting men. Some may be old, but they have sons to take their places. But when will the nationalizers be able to muster force enough to despoil the 5,000,000 farm-owners of America, not to speak of the 4,000,000 of lot-owners of the towns. George will find trouble in showing the mice how to bell the cat.

The farmers are the hardest-worked and the poorest-paid men in America. They work from dawn until dark during the biting and benumbing frosts of winter and the blistering, broiling sun of summer in order to retain their property in land, in order to accumulate so as to make provision for their family. They will not yield the fruit of their toil to the nationalizers without a struggle. Suppose the disciples of George, who are mostly residents of the big cities, were to march out from New York, or Chicago, or Milwaukee, or Cincinnati, or St. Louis to despoil the farmers, how many of them would return alive? The lot-owners and householders even in New York or Chicago would be well able to settle the question with George's social revolutionists.

It is amazing that Mr. George should find any following in American cities. The workingmen in New York and in Chicago and other urban communities have no doubt real grievances. Those can only be remedied by practical measures. Mr. George, whom they propose to set up as a leader, has put forward no practical plan. He is lost in the mazes of his own rhetoric. He only excites discontent. He preaches a sort of indefinit, despotic communism. He has not yet made a practical suggestion. His phrases and his threats, his denunciations and his prophecies, interpreted by men of little or no education, and by men who expect in any change that may be brought about a betterment of their own condition, are dangerous in the extreme. Mr. George may be honest enough in his own belief, but is it not reprehensible in him to resort to a sort of jugglery of logic, to misstatement of facts, and to use his undoubted literary ability to excite a discontent for which he can suggest no tangible remedy, and to propose absurd and chimerical schemes which he must needs know cannot be given effect, even by the agencies of force and violence which he hints at?

AN INFORMAL TALK BY GEORGE.

Meeting the Members of the Land and Labor Club at the Pacific.

Henry George talked informally to the Land and Labor Club yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific. About twenty-five persons, including three women, were present. After saying that he was gratified that the movement had gained a foothold in Chicago, and expressing his pleasure at meeting the members of the club, he went on to give a brief sketch of the Clarendon Hall platform and the recent New York campaign. After his candidacy was announced he was requested by friends not to bring up the land question. He refused because he believed in an aggressive fight. The fight was fought on that basis and he was as near elected as any man could be in the face of such corruption and money influence as existed in New York. The movement was moving and gaining ground rapidly; this was shown by the very bitterness of the opposition. Misrepresentation and abuse in the public press were of common occurrence, and were to be expected; but they were the next best advocacy after open praise. Upon the request of a member, Mr. George then gave a brief résumé of the land movement as advocated by divers men of divers nations since the time of the flood.

A man from Brooklyn, who afterwards asked the reporters to leave out his name for the reason that its publication would expose the falsity of the yarn he intended to tell his wife to account for his absence from her side, was invited to speak, and wound up by declaring that there were persons present who would live to see the day when the advertisement of the sale of a negro slave was no greater curiosity than the advertisement of the sale of a poor man's home by a real-estate dealer.

After a number of other informal talks and more or less discussion the meeting broke up and those present went forward to take their patron saint by the hand.

Asked if he intended to take any part in the local campaign on the side of the Socialists Mr. George replied that he did not. He intended to go from Chicago after his lecture this evening to fulfill other lecturing engagements and would have no time to take any part in local affairs. He should not even take any measures to inaugurate a general movement in support of his doctrines, but should leave that to the Land and Labor Club. His program was simply to lecture and go on to other cities.

One Lucky Young Woman.

One young woman has struck it rich by marrying a coachman. This fortunate lady was Bertha Pingre, now Mrs. William Wundrum of Rock Island. She and William, who was the coachman of Mr. Fred Hass of Rock Island, were married some eighteen months ago, the young lady coming over from Germany for that purpose, as the old folks in the Old Country were opposed to the union. Young Wundrum has just received notice of the death of his father, by which event he steps into a fortune of $500,000.—*Peoria Transcript.*

A WEEK IN WALL STREET.

INDICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A STRONG BULL MOVEMENT.

All the Leading Operators Said to Be of the Opinion that Stocks Are Going Up, and Investors Invited to Step In Before It Is Too Late—The Basis on Which the Prospective Boom Is Figured Out.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special.]—The *Times'* financial article says: The market appears to have fully started for a spring bull movement. Those who want to join in and have not already bought will doubtless have a chance between now and the second week of April to get in at a comparatively low range of prices. After that the market is quite likely to go on with a hot pace till it boils, and when the boiling point is reached the danger-level is attained. It is quite impossible to fix a time when this will happen; indeed, it is always dangerous to fix limits of time for any general or special movement in the market, because where so much is at the mercy of chance, as stock speculation necessarily is, events are apt to be hurried or delayed quite beyond reasonable calculation. The reason for saying that after the first or second week in April the upward pace of the market is likely to be accelerated is merely because by that time the April settlements will have been completed and the return flow of money to the main centres will have begun. It is reckoned that this will take us over the danger period in respect to tight money, and the big operators whose buying or selling is on a scale large enough to powerfully influence the market have steadily refused to inaugurate a bull movement until we were near enough to see the safety line in the money market. Doubtless they have been accumulating their lines of stocks during the dull period and their efforts in this direction have contributed to keep the market in a dragging, doubtful sort of condition, discouraging to outsiders who buy with the expectation that prices will start up the next hour, or at least the next day. Only by such methods could large lines of stocks be accumulated, and when they have been the buyers are ready to buy more in such ways as to cause the market to rise very rapidly. There are no large operators now who are known to be on the bear side. They may see their way to profit in selling the market later, but for the present there appears to be a singular unanimity of opinion that before the market can go down it must go up. This it will do unless some new unforeseen accident comes along to upset calculations. Mr. Gould has expressed himself with, for him, quite unusual emphasis on the speculative outlook, and he is of opinion that a general and sharp advance of prices is not far off. He especially mentioned Western Union and Missouri Pacific as stocks likely to lead in the movement. A good many of the room traders thought that Mr. Gould's declaration meant that he was about to sell, and so they threw over their stocks, but they were mistaken. What they sold was readily taken and prices advanced, whereupon they scrambled to buy back again, and declared that this time Mr. Gould had fooled them by telling the truth.

Mr. Gould is not now in the position he was when caught by the turn of the tide in 1881. With a mammoth load of stocks on hand he had to struggle against the adverse current for years, and only got into snug shape at last when the West Shore deal gave an impetus to the market and enabled him to sell the last of what he desired to sell. During that long period of struggle, when he once came near going under altogether, his utterances on the bull side were frequent, and they nearly always presaged a falling of prices under heavy selling; but the situation is different now. He can afford to say what he really thinks about the market. Shrewd observers consider that his bullish utterances on Western Union indicate that the Baltimore & Ohio matter, which has almost faded from public attention, has really been got into a shape satisfactory to him, and that when the proper time comes the new deal will be announced. The appearance of the young Mr. Ives in the affair is not inconsistent with this view. Somebody must perform the part of go-between, but the person who plays the rôle need not necessarily know who he is really acting for. Certain it is the buying of Western Union has been good lately, and the stock acts as if a substantial rise were ahead. It is certain, also, that the public temper is growing more and more bullish, as is evinced by the increasing demand for all kinds of bonds. The houses which have had unsalable bonds on their hands since last fall find a broadening market for them now, and are naturally feeling good over it. The Mexican national loan, referred to last week, has proved a success, and the bonds are at a premium over the subscription price. The people who have the handling of the Fort Worth & Denver issue report a gratifying demand for them, particularly from Boston. All the Southwestern issues are strong under the increasing investment buying, and when the bond market is in this condition the stock market is ready for a rise, for it has the foundation to start from. It means that the public is returning to the street. Bonds are called for first, because the investing classes are the first to return, and speculation comes after. The continuance of good railroad earnings is, of course, a main incentive; for people will buy when they see the railroads making earnings large enough to promise increasing dividends for stocks already on the dividend-paying list and for those which have not that honorable position the promise that they will attain to it.

There is still the fear that trouble will come from the new railroad law, but the excellent character of the commission, which seems to meet universal approval, gives assurance that as little disturbance as is consistent with the public interests will be made in the existing methods of railroading. The Commissoners will probably adopt for their guidance at the start the safe principle festina lente. The pinch will come when poor and struggling lines under the control of some pushing manager will kick over the traces and try to steal more business from stronger competitors than they are willing, for the sake of peace, to lose. The railroad men themselves are talking very bullishly about the probable operation of the law, and as they have all the business they can well handle now they are feeling very comfortable. All the evidence shows that an extraordinarily large spring business is being done, the West being particularly active. By some this is accounted for on the theory that a great push is being made to get goods to their destinations before the higher railroad rates go into effect April 5; but there are some lines of business which would be very slightly affected by these higher rates which are extremely active, so the theory does not hold good in their case.

It is to be noted, however, that the weekly list of failures is large, unusually so; and this is not an encouraging sign. They will jump up this way sometimes and then fall off again; and it may be we are getting now the results of the sudden check which general trade undoubtedly did receive in the winter. It must have caught a large number of country merchants with heavy stocks of goods on hand and no sale for them, while maturing notes had to be met. But if trade continues along with a fair degree of prosperity, which it looks like doing, the failure list will soon diminish again. The expectation that a good season is ahead is very strong with the Western men, and the Chicago papers note that the lake vessel owners are making extensive preparations for a busy time. Vessels have risen greatly in price, and the ship-yards are in full activity building new boats. The vesselmen think that the higher tariffs of the railroads will throw a heavy amount of business to the lake lines, and to them the Inter-State Commerce law comes as a large-sized blessing. At least that is the way they regard it now. Whether the event will justify these rosy anticipations is quite another matter. It is just possible things may not work that way.

It is useless guessing, however, and, as everybody seems to be in a bullish temper, the best thing to do is to go in with the general swim. There is money to be made in judicious buying, and good judges of the market say that any one who will take the trouble to pick out good stock can buy without a great deal of risk. Outside of the list of the regular speculatives there are special stocks which will do to buy, and in selecing these it is well to pick out those which have the backing of some strong and well-reputed house, because, in case of trouble occurring unexpectedly in the market, they will be protected. How long the bull market will run can only be conjectured; but there will not be wanting signs and danger signals, which, to the attentive observer, will give warning when it is time to sell the market again.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

A Dull Week on the London Exchange—In Other Cities.

LONDON, March 27.—Discount was in moderate demand during the last week at 1¼@1½. On the Stock Exchange business was limited, with a downward tendency. At the opening of the week English railway securities were strong, but they afterward lost the advance under sales to secure profits prior to the settlement beginning Monday. American railway securities were dull, the depression being due to uncertainty about new rate regulations and doubt over the operation of the Inter-State Commerce law. Prices at the close yesterday were the lowest of the week, nearly every dealing recorded showing a relapse. Texas Pacific was an exception, rising ⅛. The week's variations include the following:

Increases—Denver common and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio prior liens, 3 each; Louisville & Nashville, 2½; Allegheny, 2; Norfolk & Western ordinary, Louisville mortgage, Oregon mortgage, and Wabash general bonds, 1 each; Central Pacific and Alabama Southern, ¾ each; New York, Ontario & Western, Ohio & Mississippi ordinary, and Illinois Central, ½ each; St. Paul common, ⅜; Reading, ¼.

Decreases—Cincinnati & Washington seconds and thirds, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio first mortgage, Northern Pacific mortgage, and St. Louis bridge mortgage, 1 each; Union Pacific and Wabash preferred, ½ each.

Canadian securities were strong, but there was a slight relapse yesterday in sympathy with American railways. The week's variations, however, show the following increases: Grand Trunk, second preference, 7; do first preference, 4¼; do third preference, 3½; do guaranteed, 2; do ordinary, 1¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅝. Mexican ordinary advanced 3¼ and do firsts and seconds, ½. Cables were stronger; Anglo-American ordinary, deferred and preferred, advanced 2 and Direct Cable ⅝.

PARIS, March 27.—Business was quiet on the bourse during the last week, with a downward tendency after Wednesday, there being a fractional decline every day in all stocks. The week's variations show the following declines: Three per cent rentes, 35c; Suez Canal, 6f 75c; Panama Canal, 6f 50c; Credit Foncier, 10f.

BERLIN, March 27.—Prices on the boerse were weak and business was dull. At the close yesterday Prussian 4s were quoted at 105.40; Deutsche Bank at 158.25; Austrian gold rente at 90.25; Hungarian gold rente at 80.60; Austrian credit at 464; short exchange on London at 20.36; do long at 20.26½, and private discount at 2¼.

FRANKFORT, March 27.—On the boerse during the last week business was stagnant. What dealings there were, were effected at a fractional decline. Italian 5s closed at 96.90; Russian 4s at 80.40; Austrian silver rente at 64.90; short exchange on London at 20.35; exchange on New York at 4.21, and private discount at 2⅜.

PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

Sales of Works of Art in the Last Thirty Years.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special.]—The sales by auction of different collections of pictures during the last thirty years in New York afford a striking illustration of the progress of art culture in this city and the importance of the collections which have been made and also of the changes which have taken place in the market value of different classes of pictures. The first auction sale of any importance was that of James M. Burt's collection. This took place during the financial panic of 1857, but the prices realized showed that good pictures were even then an excellent investment. A few years later, in 1863, John Wolfe's pictures were sold. The collection was in many respects an admirable one. It contained works by French, German, Flemish, and Dutch artists, with a few English and American pictures, and brought $114,000. This was an extraordinary sum for a picture sale in those days, and was for many years unsurpassed in amount. The pictures formed important additions to several collections that have since become famous—those made by John Taylor Johnston, R. L. Stuart, and Robert Hoe among others.

In 1864 S. P. Avery sold by auction the first of the large number of collections of foreign pictures which have been intrusted to his care. The works sold were mostly French paintings and water-color drawings, and brought $36,000, a Tryon selling for $3,150—an unheard-of price at that time.

In 1867 Mr. Avery sold his private collection of 120 cabinet pictures by American artists for $18,250—a head by Elliott, then the foremost artist in portraiture, bringing the highest price, $800.

In 1871 the Alexander White collection sold for $91,000, and in 1872 Mr. Legrand Lockwood's for $76,520. An incident at the Lockwood sale shows what sometimes results from making a friendly bid. Mr. Lockwood had paid Albert Bierstadt $20,000 for one of his large canvases, "The Yosemite Falls." When it was put up for sale the competition for it was limited, and Mr. A. S. Hatch kindly endeavored to stimulate the languid interest of the company by bidding boldly, although he did not want the picture. He soon found himself the owner of it at the price of $5,100, whereupon he engaged Mr. Snedeker the picture dealer to take it on private sale. It was sent to the Snedeker Gallery, but no purchaser was found, until Mr. Hatch one day took Gov. Fairbanks of Vermont to see the picture, and sold it to him for less than cost. Snedeker demanded a commission and sued Hatch for the regular percentage. Mr. Hatch's subsequent aversion to appearing as a philanthropic bidder at picture sales is thus easily accounted for.

During the same year a part of August Belmont's collection sold for $52,250 and the Vanderly collection brought $23,600. In 1875 Mr. Gandy's pictures sold for $36,570, and in 1876 Col. J. Stricker Jenkins' brought $60,025.

The great sale of the year, however, was that of John Taylor Johnston's collection. Mr. Johnston had been a generous patron of art for more than twenty years, and financial difficulties made the sale of his collection necessary. The 191 works in oil and 132 in water-colors, together with the marble statues, realized the unprecedented sum of $328,286. Church's "Niagara" brought $12,500, the highest price ever paid at that time for a picture at auction, and the average of the 131 pictures, $1,712, was then the highest ever reached at any sale in this country. James G. Bennett paid at this sale $11,500 for a small Meissonier measuring 8x10 inches, and Turner's "Slave Ship" sold for $10,100. In 1877 the Newcombe collection brought $34,900, and the Maynard collection $49,000. The R. M. Oliphant collection of paintings, exclusively by American artists, sold in the same year for $43,620, Kensett's "Autumn on Lake George" bringing $6,350, then thought to be a high price. The great sale of 1878 was that of the collection belonging to Gov. Latham of California. Eighty-three pictures brought $101,205, a Gerome the largest amount, $5,500. Next came the joint collection of Messrs. Sherwood and Hart, which realized the sum of $77,980, a Knaus reaching $3,300. Mr. Albert Spencer's collection, which was sold the next year, was one of the choicest that had been offered by auction, and the examples of certain artists were eagerly sought for. Some of the prices paid were far in advance of those at previous sales. "The Keeper of the Hounds," by Gerome, sold for $6,000. In 1880 the 144 works belonging to Abner Harper sold for $106,790; the highest price, $3,725, being paid for a Van Marcke. The Nathan collection was also sold in 1880, realizing $30,117, a Bouguereau selling for $3,600. The joint collection of Messrs. Morton and Hoe was sold in 1882 for $50,570. Regnault's "Automedon," which belonged to Mr. Morton, and is now temporarily at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was bought by a gentleman of St. Louis for $5,900. The second part of the John Wolfe collection was also sold in 1882, and realized $131,815. "Spring Time," by Cot, two amorous young persons in a swing, brought $9,700, and a Bouguereau $10,100. In 1883 sixty-six pictures belonging to Mr. J. C. Runkle sold for $66,195; Millet's charming "Water Carrier," 9x12 inches in size, being bought by Mr. J. F. Martin of Brooklyn for $3,850.

Up to this time the thirty-four collections of works of art sold under the direction of Mr. Avery had realized a total of $1,427,870. The fame of Mr. George I. Seney's well-selected collection had spread far and wide, and when in April, 1885, it came under the hammer there was a large attendance of persons interested in art. The 285 paintings brought $406,600, being an average of $1,426. The highest price paid for a single picture was for Jules Breton's "Evening in the Hamlet of Finisterre," which was bought by John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee for $18,500, the largest sum any painting had at that time been sold for at public sale in this country. The picture was painted for Mr. S. P. Avery, and was sold by him to Mr. Seney for $14,000.

The recent sale of the Morgan collection showed how rapidly the prices of pictures of certain schools have advanced of late years. Jules Breton's "The Communicants," which brought $45,000, was bought of Mr. Avery by Mrs. Morgan for $22,000. Mr. Avery himself bid $30,000 for the picture at the sale, but Dr. C. P. Huntington and others ran the price up until Sir Donald A. Smith of Montreal bore off the prize. The three Meissoniers brought high prices—"In the Library," $16,525; "The Standard Bearer," $15,000; and "The Vidette," $15,000. The entire collection brought $885,500. A comparison of the figures here given with those realized at the Stewart sale will be found suggestive.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THIS AND NEIGHBORING STATES.

Central Illinois Teachers' Association Discusses Educational Subjects at Danville—Bloomington Mayoralty Contest Begun—Young Desperadoes Arrested—Report on the Indiana Coal Industry—Prospecting for Iron Ores in St. Croix County—Registration of Women in Kansas.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS TEACHERS.—The second day of the third annual meeting of the Central Illinois Teachers' Association opened Saturday morning at Danville by Prof. C. M. Woodward, director of the St. Louis Manual-Training School, reading a paper on "Manual Training as a Feature in Education," which was followed by a general discussion. "Before the Manual-Training Shop" was the subject of a paper by Prof. W. Smack, Superintendent of the Moline schools. A. J. Smith of Springfield followed with an address on "What Can Be Accomplished in Our Public Schools." A motion in favor of the bill now pending before the Legislature providing for township organization was discussed and voted down. Galesburg was selected for the next place of meeting, one year hence. E. R. Boyer of Fulton was elected President and J. D. Benedict of Danville Secretary and Treasurer. After receiving the reports of committees the association adjourned. There were 700 teachers present.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN BLOOMINGTON.—The primary election of the Republicans of Bloomington Saturday was the most exciting held there for many years. A great deal of money changed hands on the result. The candidates for the Mayoralty nomination were Mayor Thomas, present incumbent, and Capt. Daniel T. Foster, both popular men. Thomas carried every ward, his aggregate majority being 436. For Aldermen the following were chosen: First Ward, Guy Carlton, over Jud T. Mason, present incumbent; Second Ward, Lester Green, present incumbent, no opposition; Third Ward, Cheney Moulton, no opposition; Fourth Ward, William Crawford, no opposition; Fifth Ward, Democratic, no nomination; Sixth Ward, Edwin R. Morse, present incumbent. The city convention will take place tonight.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.—A stir was created in the Galesburg Congressional contest Saturday by the contestant rushing in new testimony on rebuttal. John Burke of Salem Township swore that he had been offered $3 by John Clark to vote for Gen. Post and had so voted, saying that a man was a fool not to take $3 for his vote. Burke, however, swore that he never received the money and on cross-examination became badly mixed. Notice was given by the contestee's attorneys of a motion to strike out Burke's testimony as improper. In the three days thus far but seven witnesses out of 103 have been examined.

DECATUR PROHIBITIONISTS.—The Prohibitionists of Decatur held a mass-convention at the court-house Saturday night, when V. H. Park was elected Chairman for the campaign. It was decided to nominate a full city ticket, and committees were appointed to report names of men who will consent to become candidates for Mayor, Attorney, Clerk, and Aldermen. There are now twenty-six saloons in Decatur, and the Council stands nine to one for license. Candidates will be nominated April 7. The Republican Township Convention is to be held April 2.

AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—Gentlemen familiar with the wants of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy say it is necessary to have a successor to Col. L. W. Shepherd as Secretary of the Board of Trustees appointed at once. Inmates are being received and floods of applications are coming in. It is said John A. Reeve, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Capt. Horace Chapin of Jacksonville are candidates for the place.

ROUGHS ARRESTED.—The Champaign County grand jury has returned several indictments against the young desperadoes who mobbed and robbed the Kansas City Jubilee Singers at the close of an entertainment given by them at Tolono the evening of January 12. Such of the defendants as can be found are held for trial by the Circuit Court in bonds of $900 each.

A SUNDAY BLAZE.—A fire Sunday night in Elizabeth destroyed the Shaw House, the principal hotel, and the stables, James Frazer's general store, and William S. Perry's store and dwelling adjoining. The residence of J. G. Robinson was also badly damaged. Loss, $15,000; insurance small.

NOMINATIONS IN HENNEPIN.—The Republicans of Hennepin nominated the following candidates: Supervisor, Oscar Brennerman; Assessor, H. B. Fenor; Town Clerk, J. M. Durley; Collector, B. B. Unthank; Road Commissioner, Jacob Williams; Constable, T. A. Hetrick.

FIREMAN KILLED.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a special train on the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago ran into a regular freight at Carmi and killed the fireman.

FOR MAYOR OF ROCK ISLAND.—The Rock Island Republican City Convention nominated Henry Carse for Mayor, with a strong local ticket.

Indiana.

INDIANA COAL FIELDS.—State Mine Inspector McQuade, in his seventh annual report, just published, shows an output for the year ending Oct. 31 of 3,000,000 tons, an advance of 25,000 over last year. The entire capital invested is approximately given as $1,975,000, an increase of $125,000. The total number of mines in the State is 208. The number of miners employed is 6,406. The value of the output to the operators at the mines was about $1.25 a ton, or $3,750,000. The cost of mining nearly averaged 75 cents a ton, or $2,250,000, or something more than $356 for each miner's yearly work. The Chicago & Indiana Coal Road, connecting the coal fields at Brazil with Chicago, completed during the year, has quickened trade, and new mines are reported in various parts of the State.

THE CROPS.—Wheat in Northern Indiana is still in an unusually advanced state, and as the season is so far along it is probable that growing crops will not suffer from any sudden change of the weather. The outlook for both grain and fruits is still excellent. There is a prospect for a larger crop of peaches this season than for several years, as the trees are known not to have been damaged by the last winter.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.—Joel W. Kellogg, who was charged with the embezzlement of $11,000 from the St. Joseph Building & Loan Association of Elkhart, was sentenced Saturday night to three years' imprisonment. Kellogg has been a prominent officeholder for several years.

THE OLDEST TEACHER.—Prof. James G. May of Washington County, in a term of school which closed recently, completed a career of sixty-five consecutive years as a school-teacher. He is in his 82d year, but valiantly holds his own among the younger teachers of today.

AWARDED DAMAGES.—Saturday morning in the Wabash Circuit Court, the jury in the case of Phœbe Gartrell against James V. Simpson, for assault, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $550. The amount sued for was $2,500.

Wisconsin.

ST. CROIX COUNTY MINERAL.—About 18,000 acres of land in St. Croix and Dunn Counties have been covered by purchase, leases, and options by the iron-mining companies and individuals speculating in land supposed to contain iron. About $3,000 has been spent in prospecting and in sinking twenty or thirty shafts from ten to fifty feet deep. No veins of iron are found on the St. Croix range. The iron, which is all soft hematite, is found in beds, mixed with manganese. It is very doubtful whether or not iron is to be found in paying quantities; but it seems to be certain that there is enough manganese to pay well. If the "St. Croix Range" becomes of great importance it will probably be through its manganese deposits and not its iron-beds. Many reliable and substantial business-men in that region are going into the range, and seem to have perfect faith that it will become an important industrial factor, at least in the production of manganese, if not in the production of iron-ore.

LOGGING NOTES.—The last of the logging camps on Chippewa and Eau Claire Rivers and tributaries broke up Saturday and the 5,000 employed in the pineries this winter are nearly all out of the woods. The log-cut has been heavier than the previous winter, which was 500,000,000, and, including logs left over last fall, the total log stock this spring is about 800,000,000, or 100,000,000 more than in the spring of 1886. The prospect for a drive is good, as there is two or three feet of snow in the woods, though it is not available for logging. There will be little lumber sawed in the valley till the last of April.

MILWAUKEE NEWS.—Detective Koeller came from New York yesterday morning with J. G. Hoelzel, who is charged with having poisoned his uncle, Frederick Vetx, some months ago. Hoelzel escaped from an officer who arrested him in Iowa shortly after the crime was committed, and since then has traveled over the South and East. He has been tracked to New Orleans, St. Louis, Savannah, and finally to New York City, a peculiarly shaped nose and his extraordinary hight leading to his detection.

BURNING OF A HOTEL.—The Lake View House in Hudson was entirely destroyed by fire Saturday evening, together with a large portion of its contents. Loss about $6,000; insurance from $2,500 to $3,000 in the Underwriters' of New York. The fire broke out in the kitchen, and is said to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp. The house was owned by Mr. Siley and run by John Gunning.

A BAD BOY IN WISCONSIN.—Edward Bradley, the Ypsilanti (Mich.) boy supposed to have derailed Wisconsin Central trains several times near Eau Claire, was sent to jail for vagrancy for lack of evidence on any other charge. The Chief of Police of Minneapolis, where the boy is supposed to have a brother, wired that he will take the boy to that city.

FOUND DEAD.—Joseph Wauke, a young unmarried man about 25 years of age, living near Marshfield, at Bakerville was found dead Sunday in his room, with a recently-discharged rifle beside him and a bullet-hole through his heart.

FLAMES IN EAU CLAIRE.—The residence of John Kurtz in Eau Claire burned Saturday. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

Kansas.

KANSAS WOMEN WILL VOTE.—The registration books in Leavenworth have closed. The number of men registering is 4,318 and the number of registering women is 2,673. Two hundred of the leading women have formed the Election Committee, and the greatest zeal and harmony have prevailed. The women are determined to destroy saloons and put Republicans in office, which means the enforcement of the law. The Democrats ran a carriage for the last four days from the Polish districts, paying for naturalization papers for their women, but they made no effort among American women.

A CITIZENS' NOMINATION.—The citizens of Paola met in general caucus and nominated W. H. Willhort for Mayor.

Michigan.

SUICIDE OF A MOTHER.—The wife of Engele Bayema, aged 28 years, committed suicide by cutting her throat and dropping in a creek half a mile from her home near Holland. Religious excitement had produced aberration of the mind. She leaves her husband with three small children.

THE LOG CROP.—The last winter log crop is the greatest ever known in the history of the Cheboygan region. The camps are beginning to break up, and ten days more will see all log operations at an end. Lumbering firms are elated over the prospect of a busy summer.

A PROHIBITION SPEECH.—Ex-Gov. Colquitt of Georgia spoke in favor of the prohibition amendment Saturday night to an immense audience at Cheboygan.

Iowa.

HIS FOURTH NOMINATION.—The Democratic City Convention at Davenport nominated Ernest Claussen for Mayor and John McSteen for Clerk. It is a fourth nomination for Claussen, whose election will be hotly contested.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—Fire Saturday destroyed the business portion of Vincennes, Ia., including the stock of general merchandise of J. A. Sargent and the building which he occupied, the stock and building of J. E. Girard, and the Rock Island Railway depot.

Minnesota.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The body of John Thavis was found Saturday caught in a barbed-wire fence on a farm near Bird Island. He had evidently become entangled in the fence and perished by freezing.

Colorado.

DENVER REPUBLICANS.—The Republican City Convention of Denver nominated William Scott Lee for Mayor, John Shafforth for City Attorney, A. A. McKnight for Auditor, and James R. Treadway for City Clerk.

"LONG JOHN'S" BIG MONUMENT.

The Massive Stones Which Are to Compose It and How They Are to Be Brought Here.

John Wentworth is now engaged in the work of preparing a landmark to take his place when he is gone. Mr. Wentworth has gone through life upon the principle that he could do his own business better than any one could do it for him, and he now carries his principle to the point of believing that he can erect his own monument better while he is alive than it can be done for him after he is dead. It is to cost half a hundred thousand dollars or more, and it will rise to a hight of something like seventy-five feet and weigh nearly 200 tons. The site of the monument is an acre lot in the northeast corner of Rosehill Cemetery. It lies on a ridge and about one-fourth of a mile directly east of the entrance. The monument itself will be severely plain, and will depend for effect entirely upon its massiveness and size. It consists of pedestal, plinth, die, cap, and shaft, and will resemble somewhat in appearance the Egyptian obelisk in New York. The foundation is about twenty feet square and twelve feet deep, and is already in the ground. It contains 4,800 cubic feet of stone and cost about $2,000. The pedestal proper is composed of three stones. The first is eighteen feet square and two feet thick, and weighs over forty tons. The second is eleven feet five inches square and one foot six inches thick, and the third is nine feet five inches square and one foot five inches thick. The weight of the three stones is probably between sixty and seventy tons. Then comes a plinth seven feet nine inches square and two feet thick, weighing about ten tons. Upon this rests a die or cube of six feet four inches, weighing about forty tons. Above this is a massive cap, and upon this cap rests the shaft, a monolith fifty feet high and four feet six inches square. The top is sharpened to a point and the stone itself weighs all of seventy tons.

The erecting of such a monument would be an engineering feat in itself, even were the material on the ground, and when it is stated that the immense masses of stone are to be brought here from the seaboard it will be seen that it is an undertaking of no small magnitude. The material is granit from the quarries of the Hallowell Granite Company at Hallowell, Me. Some time ago, shortly after Mr. Wentworth decided to erect the monument, an indiscreet reporter got wind of the project and wrote it up out of his imagination, capping the climax and the monument with an heroic statue of "Long John." All the heavy stone firms in the country immediately wanted the job, and Mr. Wentworth was deluged with proposals. This just suited "Long John," and he proceeded to set them bidding against each other, with the result that he finally got a $50,000 monument for about $32,000. The contract provides for the completion of the monument by next September. The stones are now partly quarried and will be ready for shipment by the first of June or July. As the granit firm has contracted to set the stones in place a rough solution of the transportation problem has already been made. The only stone that cannot be carried by rail is the lower stone of the pedestal. The weight is of no consequence but the size is too large, as a stone 10 feet 6 inches square is the largest that can be shipped on a flat car. A larger one cannot pass through the bridges or pass another train. It will, therefore, have to be carried by water. The quarries are about five miles from the Kennebec River, at a point about forty-five miles from its mouth. The stone will be conveyed to the river on rollers, just as a house is moved, and there it will be placed upon the deck of a seaworthy schooner. The schooner, with a load of paving-stones for ballast, will set sail for Chicago by way of the Kennebec River, the Atlantic Ocean, the St. Lawrence River, the Welland Canal, and the lakes. Arrived here, the stone will be taken up the Chicago River to where the Chicago & Northwestern crosses the river, near Deering. Here a side-track will be built to the river, and the stone put on a flat car. A second side-track will be necessary to get the stone to the site of the monument, and if all goes well the journey will be made inside of a month.

To get the big monolith upon the ground a specially-constructed car will be built, and a special train made of the precious freight. The car must be so constructed that the curves can be rounded without disturbing the stone, and even then great care must be used. The placing in position of an upright shaft fifty feet long and weighing seventy tons is a big undertaking, and will take nearly a month's time. When it was quarried large trunnions, or round projections of stones after the manner of an axle, were left half-way up the shaft, upon which the stone can be turned from an horizontal to a vertical position. Once upright it will be raised after the manner of raising a house directly over the foundation. Under it will be constructed the pedestal, and when all is ready the shaft will be lowered upon the foundation, after which the trunnions will be cut off and the lettering done. What inscription the monument will bear nobody save "Long John" himself seems to know, but 'twill be a famous landmark long after Chicago has become the first city of the United States.

A Reproach to the Country.

Washington *Post:* "I have spoken in seventeen States," exclaims Mrs. Parsons, "and this is the first time I have ever been molested." That is about the most vicious reproach that the United States of America has been truthfully subjected to in recent years. No wonder the Anarchists despise us when we permit them to denounce and execrate the Government that gives them shelter and protection.

Only Permitted to Vote One Way.

Philadelphia *Press:* The Chattanooga *Times* bluntly declares that "the Southern negro does as much voting as is good for him," and we are disposed to agree with it. In fact, we are persuaded that if the negro wants to support the Republican ticket, which he generally does by a large majority, he not infrequently does a great deal more voting than is good for him in most Southern communities.

A Swindler Indicted.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—An indictment has been found against C. L. Van Wormer for obtaining $40,000 from Herbert and C. L. Monson of Gloucester, who were induced to advance the money by Van Wormer to further the interests of a company to manufacture journal bearings composed of a metal the composition of which was a secret. It is asserted that the scheme was a swindle, and the police are looking for Van Wormer, who has disappeared.

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ATTEMPT TO SHUT PITTSBURG COAL OFF THE LAKES.

Roads Actively Preparing to Conform to the New Law—Assessment of Iowa Roads for Purposes of Taxation—Complying with the New Law in Indiana.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 27.—A disagreement has arisen between the Pittsburg railroad coal operators and the railway people which threatens to shut out Pittsburg coal from the lakes. A committee of the operators have endeavored in vain to have the freight rates reconciled. They are making another effort to have Pittsburg placed on the same footing as that of the Hocking Valley. The Pittsburg railroad operators held a meeting yesterday at the office of the Monongahela & Peters Creek Coal Company. The meeting was largely attended. The committee that was appointed to confer with the officials of the railroads running to the lakes made their report. Last year the freight rate for coal from Pittsburg to the lakes was 90 cents a ton. The railroads at first fixed the tariff to $1 for this year. The committee reported that the railroad people had finally agreed to reduce the rate to 95 cents. The operators were unanimous in asserting that they would not accept such a rate, which would still be an advance of 15 cents over last year's rates. The committee was finally instructed to confer again and ask that the 90 cents rate be continued. It is believed, however, that the operators will accept a compromise of 90 cents. Last year the Hocking Valley people paid 75 cents freight, and this year it is only advanced to 85 cents.

An effort has been made to keep quiet what rates would be agreed upon for selling coal. It was learned yesterday that the Hocking Valley people have actually decided to put the price this year at $1.10 per ton for coal at the mines. The Pittsburg people have virtually decided on the same rate. An operator who was seen after the meeting said: "If the freight rates are not changed Pittsburg lake trade will be virtually lost. It will all go to the Hocking Valley. As the Hocking Valley people have decided to contract for coal at $1.10 we will do the same, it gives them a big advantage over us. By the agreement of the Columbus convention the Pittsburg operators pay [illegible] cents more for mining coal and five cents additional for deadlock. This gives the Hocking Valley people an advantage of fifteen cents on their coal at the mines. Unless the railroad people agree to reduce our freight, Pittsburg will have to give up its shipments of coal to the lakes."

St. Louis Roads Preparing Schedules.

ST LOUIS, Mo., March 27.—[Special.]—In the office of Assistant General Passenger Agent Chesebro of the Vandalia yesterday the new schedule of rates, printed on a large card, was displayed. The schedule will go into effect April 1. This is the first office to display the printed card. Very few changes have been made in the passenger rates of this or any other road, the schedules being almost a reprint of the old rates. In the foreign departments the work is slower and no schedules have been fully made out as yet, and none have been received by the line agents in the city. They are all at sea on the rates after the Inter-State law goes into effect. Traffic Manager Smith of the Wabash said that his tariffs had not yet been made out, as he is waiting for the Chicago roads to make out their schedules in Northwest territory so as to make it possible for St. Louis to do business there. He expects to have the tariffs ready by April 4. The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas has nearly all of its tariffs completed and in the hands of the printers. The changes in Texas rates have not been great, with the exception of the Houston and Galveston rates, which have been advanced [illegible] cents a hundred. These rates have been exceptionally low and the advance brings them to the common rate. It was made necessary by the necessity of bringing the rates this side up to them and to protect the road. Considerable changes have been made in Arkansas. The Mobile & Ohio has a difficult problem to solve in the rates at all points touched by the Green Line, which are forced down below all intermediate points by water and rail competition. The General Managers of the Southern roads are now in session in Washington, and it is thought their rates will remain unchanged and the commission will be applied to for an exception. Few changes are anticipated in the Texas rates of the Missouri Pacific.

Assessment of Iowa Roads.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 26.—[Special.]—The Executive Council today concluded the work of assessing the railroad property in the State for purposes of taxation. The total valuation for that purpose is $38,000,000, a net increase of $4,[illegible]000 over the valuation of last year. The assessment covers a total of 7,903 miles, with an average assessed value per mile of $4,851. The assessed valuation of the leading lines are as follows: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, main line, 316 miles, assessed at $12,500 per mile, or total mileage of 920 assessed at an average of $7,[illegible]; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, main line, assessed at $14,500 per mile, average for its entire line of 753 miles, $7,987 per mile; Chicago & Northwestern, main line, assessed at $[illegible] per mile, whole mileage of 1,226 rated at an average of $5,589 per mile; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, main line, is assessed at $[illegible] per mile, or an average of $4,[illegible] on a total of 1,491 miles; Illinois Central, main line, assessed at $5,500 per mile, or an average of $[illegible] per mile on 402 miles; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, 57 miles of road, assessed at $[illegible] per mile; Council Bluffs & St. Louis, [illegible] miles, assessed at $4,000 per mile; Wabash, Pacific & St. Louis, on 217 miles, is assessed at the rate of $2,269 per mile; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, on 872 miles, is assessed at an average of $3,481 per mile. The gross earnings of the Iowa railroads in 1886 were $35,[illegible], a decrease of about $200,000 from 1885.

Complying with the New Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 27.—[Special.]—Passenger agents in the jurisdiction of the Central Traffic Association say that trade in that branch of the railroad business will be conducted under the Inter-State bill as follows: All round-trip tickets, except to and from local points, which may be made at a reduction of [illegible] per cent, including through excursions and land tickets, will go off sale permanently. Theatrical rates will be discontinued entirely. Sub-agents and agents scattered through the country will be wholly abolished. Charity tickets, being illegal under the new law, will be cut off, pending a decision from the Railroad Commission, if it can be had. Passes will be issued to employés of the roads and such members of their families as are dependent upon them upon a certificate from the proper officer. Transportation will be issued to newspaper men at regular rates, the same to be paid for in advertising if desired, all the cards and notices to be computed at the regular advertising rates. Railroad men intimate that it will not be difficult for the companies and members of the press to come to some understanding under the law and the rule given so as to continue the exchange of courtesies which have heretofore prevailed.

The Coal-Pool Cases.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27.—The argument in the coal-pool cases was resumed yesterday by George N. Kaercher, representing the Reading Coal & Iron Company, who claimed that the companies had the right to organize for the intelligent operation of their business and to combine their interests as to avert bankruptcy. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, for the defense, said the bill of complaint of the Attorney-General said every item had been refuted by the evidence taken. The coal pool was not contrary to public policy so long as the public was not being injured, and in this case it was being benefited. Attorney-General Kirkpatrick closed the case with an appeal for the injunction, asserting that the coal pool by combining had kept up the price of transportation of coal, and was a positive injury to the public, which should have every opportunity to secure cheap coal. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Classification of the Southern Association.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Arbitration Committee of the Southern Railway & Steamship Association completed their labors yesterday and announce as the result that after April [illegible] cotton piece goods will be taken by every line of the association in consignments of less than car-load at third-class rates, whether shipped North or South; and consignments by the car-load will be taken at fourth-class rates. The decision removes what has been considered a discrimination heretofore existing in favor of third-class rates for south-bound consignments of any quantity as against sixth-class rates for north-bound consignments in any quantity.

Notes.

Mr. M. P. Washburn has been appointed Northwestern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Chicago, vice Mr. J. A. [illegible]pard transferred. The appointment takes effect April 1.

It is understood that the Champaign, Havana Railroad, recently purchased by the Illinois Central, is to change ownership again and become a part of the Wabash system. Extensive preparations had been made by the Central company to make permanent improvements, but such proposed changes have been suddenly abandoned.

A meeting of the Mississippi River Percentage Committee and Commissioners Blanchard, Midgley, and Faithorn was held Saturday at the office of the Central Traffic Association to discuss Mississippi River percentages and see if the difficulty between the Eastern and Western roads regarding the division of Missouri River rates could not be adjusted. The representatives of the Missouri River roads again proposed to settle the question upon the compromise offered at the previous meeting—namely, to make fixed rates on higher classes of freight, and make a division of the differences between Chicago and St. Louis, giving a certain proportion to the Eastern lines and a certain proportion to the Western. Commissioner Blanchard [illegible] be still without advices from the Eastern lines and could therefore not accept [illegible] tion. He promised to lay the matter [illegible] joint meeting of the trunk lines and [illegible] Traffic Association in New York [illegible]

THE STAT[E] ...

LEAVITT AND [illegible] IN THE [illegible]

Ugly Suspicions C[illegible] the Jury—Th[illegible] Over the Fav[illegible] Webster—The [illegible] ing the Commi[illegible] Arensdorf's P[illegible] Leading up to t[illegible]

SIOUX CITY, Ia., [illegible] though it is Sunday [illegible] Arensdorf case ar[illegible] legal locking of ho[illegible] morrow. Court w[illegible] o'clock, and it is e[illegible] session will be dev[illegible] discussion of the [illegible] of parts of the [illegible] Bismarck as eviden[illegible] the defense will o[illegible] the grounds that [illegible] tained through pro[illegible] itt, however, said [illegible] up and made his co[illegible] that he could [illegible] that the know[illegible] so preyed upo[illegible] get a chance [illegible] even thou[illegible] able to get [illegible] concerning the jur[illegible] pered ever since i[illegible] ceived a fresh imp[illegible] in his cross-questi[illegible] Ingham showe[illegible] that the Judg[illegible] ing that here[illegible] allowed to ques[illegible] of Webster's ques[illegible] cided leaning towa[illegible] that Arensdorf's [illegible] elated over it. [illegible] openly charges tha[illegible] jurors, was seen [illegible] Franz brewer[illegible] the President [illegible] who is Ar[illegible] They came f[illegible] and after wa[illegible] Hoyt went b[illegible] homeward. [illegible] nection that A[illegible] in the habit [illegible] brewery, and [illegible] upon as very su[illegible] siderable disc[illegible] Judge to disc[illegible] the circums[illegible] among the 'a[illegible] the case will [illegible] as now impan[illegible] is expected wil[illegible] row. Leavitt is [illegible] prospect, but says [illegible] whatever may be [illegible] that George Treib[illegible] Belgium, will be p[illegible] time comes, [illegible] hour last nig[illegible] searching for [illegible] will not appear [illegible] portant witne[illegible] and would d[illegible] them, a genu[illegible] duced.

Mrs. Koschinitzk[illegible] known as "Bismar[illegible] San Francisco, Cal.[illegible] arrested, and will a[illegible] prosecution in co[illegible] sand's confession. [illegible] for whom an attac[illegible] found at Le Mars [illegible] city.

THE TESTI[MONY]

When court co[illegible] fourth day of the [illegible] in attendance was [illegible] were also a numb[illegible] Mrs. Arensdorf and [illegible] of one of the defe[illegible] arrived during th[illegible] counsel for the [illegible] called in behalf of [illegible] simmons of South [illegible] that he was livin[illegible] Columbia House a[illegible] murder. The nig[illegible] house about 9:25, [illegible] where several pe[illegible]

Question—"Did [illegible] stable that evening[illegible]

Answer—"Yes, [illegible] o'clock."

"At whose reque[illegible]

"At the reque[illegible] marck."

"Where did he [illegible] to go?"

"I had just stepp[illegible] to me."

"Could you see h[illegible]

"No, he had his [illegible] disguised his voice.[illegible]

"Where did you [illegible]

"To the livery-st[illegible] man."

"Did you convey [illegible] sage?"

"Yes."

"What was it abo[illegible]

"It was in relati[illegible] return of a conveya[illegible]

After making the [illegible] witness said he re[illegible] House, and about [illegible] heard the buggy dr[illegible]

"Did you hear a [illegible]

"Yes."

"How long after [illegible]

"About twenty m[illegible]

"Before the sho[illegible] anybody?"

"Yes; I saw a [illegible] Fourth street from [illegible] a rubber coat on. I [illegible] of the room and th[illegible] I saw him start [illegible] man started toward[illegible] fence on the oppo[illegible] corner of Water and [illegible] not see whether th[illegible] corner or not as it w[illegible] man came toward[illegible] on a swift wa[illegible] about twelve feet [illegible] the sidewalk on the [illegible] Columbia House. [illegible] foot and then turne[illegible] was no scuffle. Mr. [illegible] and the other m[illegible] west." The witn[illegible] then explained to [illegible] ary, with Mr. Ma[illegible] personating Haddo[illegible] how the murderer [illegible] proached him and th[illegible] turned and shot h[illegible] after passing him. T[illegible] witness continue[illegible] "The man who fi[illegible] the shot passed [illegible] toward the Colum[illegible] House and I didn't s[illegible] where he went. [illegible] watched Mr. Haddo[illegible] Saw him stagger a[illegible] fall on his hands a[illegible] knees. He didn't spe[illegible] but made a gurgling [illegible] door at the direction [illegible] prietor of the house. [illegible] "Could you see pl[illegible] the shooting?"

"No; he had only [illegible] feet before I lost sig[illegible] the revolver made i[illegible] could see the man's [illegible] that was turned p[illegible] had on light pant[illegible] running across Fou[illegible] stairs and woke [illegible] knew as 'Jim, the [illegible] down and found E[illegible] tern. I went ov[illegible] lying and then we[illegible] House and got a bu[illegible] to wash his face. I[illegible] affair, and they said [illegible] ing.'"

The cross-exami[illegible] followed: "I was [illegible] barroom reading [illegible] lighted by two gas-j[illegible] me. The man pa[illegible] Haddock, about a f[illegible] passed him about a [illegible] turned and shot h[illegible] six or seven feet fro[illegible]

JOHN ARENSDORF.

[illegible]addock when I fir[illegible] Question—"Didn'[illegible]

THE STATE'S WITNESSES.

LEAVITT AND BISMARCK TO TESTIFY IN THE HADDOCK CASE.

Ugly Suspicions Cast Upon the Integrity of the Jury—The Defense Greatly Elated Over the Favorable Attitude of Juror Webster—The Evidence Saturday Showing the Commission of the Shooting and Arensdorf's Presence—History of Events Leading up to the Murder.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 27.—[Special.]—Although it is Sunday, yet the attorneys in the Arensdorf case are busy preparing for the legal locking of horns which will come tomorrow. Court will not convene until 10 o'clock, and it is expected that the forenoon session will be devoted almost entirely to the discussion of the question of the admission of parts of the testimony of Leavitt and Bismarck as evidence. It is understood that the defense will object to the admission on the grounds that their confessions were obtained through promises of immunity. Leavitt, however, said that when he gave himself up and made his confession he did not know that he could thus clear himself. He said that the knowledge he possessed of the affair so preyed upon his mind that he was glad to get a chance to tell what he knew, even though he might not be able to get full pardon. The rumors concerning the jury which have been whispered ever since it was impaneled have received a fresh impetus today. Juror Webster in his cross-questioning of the witness Van Ingham showed such a spirit of partusanship that the Judge was compelled to make a ruling that hereafter the attorneys only will be allowed to question the witnesses. The spirit of Webster's questions showed such a decided leaning towards the side of the defense that Arensdorf's attorneys were visibly elated over it. This morning the *Journal* openly charges that John Adair, one of the jurors, was seen last night coming out of the Franz brewery in company with C. F. Hoyt, the President of the brewing company, and who is Arensdorf's principal bondsman. They came from the brewery to the street, and after walking a few steps together Mr. Hoyt went back to the office and Adair went homeward. It is claimed today in this connection that Adair has never been in the habit of going to the brewery, and his actions are looked upon as very suspicious. There has been considerable discussion as to the right of the Judge to discharge the present jury under the circumstances, but it is the opinion among the attorneys tonight that the trial of the case will have to proceed with the jury as now impaneled. Leavitt and Bismarck it is expected will be put on the stand tomorrow. Leavitt is rather nervous over the prospect, but says that he shall tell the truth whatever may be the result. Many claim that George Treiber, who is supposed to be in Belgium, will be produced when the proper time comes, but the arrival alone at a late hour last night of a gentleman who has been searching for him is taken as a proof that he will not appear. Treiber is one of the most important witnesses and if he could be found, and would disclose the facts as he knows them, a genuine sensation would be produced.

Mrs. Koschinitzki, the wife of the witness known as "Bismarck," has just arrived from San Francisco, Cal., where her husband was arrested, and will appear as a witness for the prosecution in corroboration of her husband's confession. Williamson, the witness for whom an attachment was issued, was found at Le Mars and brought back to this city.

THE TESTIMONY SATURDAY.

When court convened yesterday for the fourth day of the Arensdorf trial the crowd in attendance was larger than usual. There were also a number of ladies, among them Mrs. Arensdorf and Mrs. Munchrath, mother of one of the defendants. M. D. O'Connell arrived during the night and sat with the counsel for the State. The first witness called in behalf of the State was John Fitzsimmons of South Omaha, Neb. He testified that he was living in Sioux City at the Columbia House at the time of the Haddock murder. The night of Aug. 3 he was at the house about 9:25, and was in the barroom, where several persons were playing cards.

Question—"Did you go to Merrill's livery-stable that evening?"

Answer—"Yes, sir; I went there about 10 o'clock."

"At whose request?"

"At the request of a man called Bismarck."

"Where did he stand when he asked you to go?"

"I had just stepped outside and he spoke to me."

"Could you see him clearly?"

"No; he had his hand over his face and disguised his voice."

"Where did you go?"

"To the livery-stable, where I saw a colored man."

"Did you convey to him the man's message?"

"Yes."

"What was it about?"

"It was in relation to a conveyance or the return of a conveyance."

After making the inquiry at the stable, the witness said he returned to the Columbia House, and about fifteen minutes after he heard the buggy driven to the stable.

"Did you hear a shot fired?"

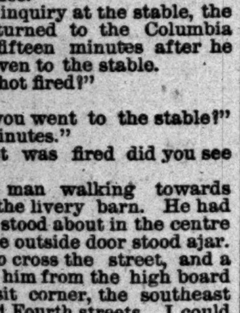
"Yes."

"How long after you went to the stable?"

"About twenty minutes."

"Before the shot was fired did you see anybody?"

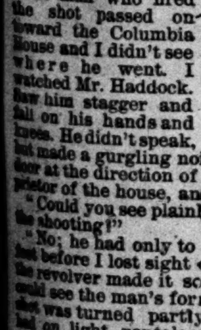
"Yes; I saw a man walking towards Fourth street from the livery barn. He had a rubber coat on. I stood about in the centre of the room and the outside door stood ajar. I saw him start to cross the street, and a man started toward him from the high board fence on the opposit corner, the southeast corner of Water and Fourth streets. I could not see whether there were others at that corner or not as it was very dark there. The man came toward the Columbia House at a swift walk. He met Haddock about twelve feet from the corner of the sidewalk on the Water street side of the Columbia House. He passed him about a foot and then turned and shot him. There was no scuffle. Mr. Haddock was going east and the other man west." The witness then explained to the jury, with Mr. Marsh personating Haddock, how the murderer approached him and then turned and shot him after passing him. The witness continued: "The man who fired the shot passed on toward the Columbia House and I didn't see where he went. I watched Mr. Haddock. Saw him stagger and fall on his hands and knees. He didn't speak, but made a gurgling noise. I shut the front door at the direction of Mr. Eberhardt, proprietor of the house, and went up stairs."


DR. HADDOCK.

"Could you see plainly the man who did the shooting?"

"No; he had only to go about six or seven feet before I lost sight of him. The flash of the revolver made it somewhat light and I could see the man's form, but his face as he shot was turned partly away from me. He had on light pantaloons. I saw two men running across Fourth street. I went up-stairs and woke up my partner, whom I knew as 'Jim, the Driver,' and then came down and found Eberhardt trying to light a lantern. I went over to where the man was lying and then went back to the Columbia House and got a bucket of water and sponge to wash his face. I told the police about the affair, and they said 'Say nothing until morning.'"

The cross-examination of Fitzsimmons followed: "I was about in the centre of the barroom reading a paper. The room was lighted by two gas-jets, which were behind me. The man passed on the north side of Haddock, about a foot or two from him, and passed him about a foot and a half before he turned and shot him. I was not more than six or seven feet from the door, and after the shot was fired I went to the door, which stood ajar. I then went up-stairs and woke up my roommate. I cannot remember what his surname was. I remained there only an instant and then came down, took the lantern, and went across the street, and then came back and got the water. I found Jack Ryan and another man with Haddock when I first got there."


JOHN ARENSDORF.

Question—"Didn't you testify before the Coroner's jury that after the shot was fired you went back and sat down and watched a game of cards?"

Answer—"I don't think I did; if I did it was wrong. I could see by the flash of the revolver that the man who did the shooting had on light-colored trousers, but cannot tell about his coat. I think it was dark-colored. If it was a long coat it was open in front, for I could see his trousers to his knees. I saw two men running toward the vacant lot on the opposit side of Fourth street. I didn't see anybody running north on Water street."

"Do you know the man who fired the shot?"

"No, sir."

"Did you know John Arensdorf at the time?"

"Yes, sir, slightly."

"But you say you do not know who fired the shot?"

"No, sir, I do not."

The witness remained in Sioux City about five or six weeks after the murder.

R. R. McAllister was the next witness. He said: "I live in Sioux City and drive a delivery wagon. I boarded at the Columbia House in August last and was at the house the evening of Aug. 3. I had been playing cards in the barroom, and about 10:15 I went to my room. It was in the second story on the north side, near the centre of the building. I started to go to bed and about ten minutes after I heard a shot fired. I wedt to the window and saw two men going west across the bridge and some going up Water street and on the vacant lot. I could not describe them nor tell how they were dressed. The men going across the bridge were walking deliberately. I think there were three of them. Those going up Water street were running."

Mrs. Mary Eberhardt, the next witness called, said: "I am the wife of the proprietor of the Columbia House. My room was down-stairs on the west side of the house. I was in bed when I heard the shot fired and got up and heard two or three people running across the bridge. It was a short time after the shot was fired."

The prosecution next called Henry Van Ingham, who said: "I live in Sioux City and am a mason and plasterer. Aug. 3 last I lived nearly opposit the Franz Brewing Company's brewery and fourteen paces west of the bridge across the creek. At that time I had seen a man I supposed was Mr. Arensdorf, but have since learned that he was the bookkeeper named Woods. That night I had gone to bed and was awakened by something. I got up and went to the window west of my room and then heard what I thought was two shots fired, one faint and the other louder. Then I heard some one say, 'O, dear!' Then I saw two men coming from towards the Columbia House, on the north side of the bridge. One was a tall man and the other shorter and stouter, the stout man was in front. As near as I could tell he had on dark shirt and light-colored trousers. They came across the bridge and turned and went into the brewery. They were going at a lively gait, and the one in front was turning his head and looking around. I think the tall man was Henry Peters, and I think I saw him next day, but haven't seen him since. He drove the beer-wagon."

"Isn't that man (pointing to Arensdorf), the defendant in this case, the one who was in front."

"O, yes, the man in front is sitting right over there." (Indicating Arensdorf.)

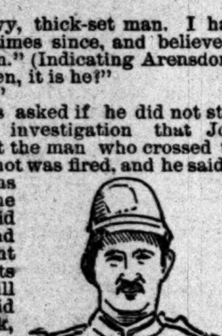
"From what you saw that night who was the man?"

"He was a heavy, thick-set man. I have seen him several times since, and believe he looks like that man." (Indicating Arensdorf.)

"You think, then, it is he?"

"Yes, sir, I do."

The witness was asked if he did not state at the Coroner's investigation that John Arensdorf was not the man who crossed the bridge after the shot was fired, and he said he did so state, but was mistaken in the name. He also said he told the grand jury that he thought he heard two shots fired, and still thought so. He said the night was dark, but there was an electric light four or five rods west of the bridge, so that he could see. There was shrubbery on each side of the street and railings on the bridge. He admitted that he had told some persons that the men running across had blue suits on, but he told them so because he thought it none of their business. Juror Webster asked the witness where he first determined who the fellows were. He said when they reached the west end of the bridge.


GEORGE TREIBER.

"Are you sure one was Arensdorf?"

"I think so."

"But do you swear it was? We want to know that."

"I think it was."

These questions by the juror led Judge Lewis to suggest that in future the jurors have the attorneys ask the questions necessary to develop the information. The witness is 64 years old and got considerably muddled in the cross-examination.

Albert Adams, the next witness, testified as follows: "I am a hack-driver. The evening that Haddock was killed I took four parties to Greenville, just across the Floyd. We stopped in front of the Greenville House and the parties in the hack got out. I don't know what they did. I staid four or five mintues there and drove back to Junk's saloon, in Sioux City."

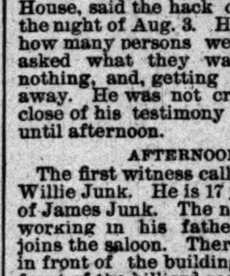
The witness could not tell who the men were that paid him and said he did not know Leavitt, or Peters, or Plath, but did know Treiber. After he left them he went to the depot, and got there about a quarter to 11.

Christ Schultz, proprietor of the Greenville House, said the hack came about 10 o'clock the night of Aug. 3. He did not know who or how many persons were in the hack. He asked what they wanted, and they said nothing, and, getting into the hack, drove away. He was not cross-examined. At the close of his testimony the court adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first witness called this afternoon was Willie Junk. He is 17 years old and is a son of James Junk. The night of Aug. 3 he was working in his father's billiard-hall, which joins the saloon. There was an electric light in front of the buildings. Witness stood in front of the billiard-room for three-fourths of an hour and about 10 o'clock a hack drove up. He saw three persons get out and start for the door of the saloon, adjoining the billiard-hall. He recognized Harry Leavitt, but none of the others. He did not see any one pay the hack-driver, not did he see them come out of the saloon. The hack came from the east, but witness did not see the direction it took in leaving. He was not cross-examined.

James Scollard testified that he had lived in Sioux City thirteen years and been Street Commissioner for five and a half years; had known the defendant for seven years. The evening of Aug. 3 witness was at the council held at the corner of Fifth and Pearl streets, up-stairs. The council adjourned about 10 o'clock, and witness, together with Mr. Grady, went to Junk's place, about one and a half blocks distant. John Orton and James Junk were standing in front of the saloon. Witness went into the saloon from the billiard hall and then to the front of the place, and four men besides Junk came in. Two of the men were George Treiber and Fred Munchrath Jr. Soon John Orton and Harry Leavitt came up. Some words were spoken about paying the hack-driver, and Leavitt said it was all right. Leavitt had on a rubber coat buttoned up to his chin. The witness continued: "I did not notice any peculiarity about the dress of Arensdorf. He usually wore dark clothes and a short, blue frock coat, but I cannot speak so particularly about his trousers. Leavitt bought some cigars, and they went out after staying about five minutes, leaving only Junk, Orton, Grady, and myself in the room. Grady and I went back into the saloon, where we remained about five minutes and then started for the Academy of Music. When we were near Goewey's hardware store we heard the shot fired. I think it was from ten to fifteen minutes after the man referred to left Junk's that the shot was fired."


H. L. LEAVITT.

Mr. R. G. Grady corroborated in every particular the statement of the previous witness except that he fixed the time between the departure of the parties referred to from Junk's and the firing of the shot at twenty minutes.

T. P. Murphy, United States District-Attorney, testified that the night of Aug. 3 he arrived from the East about a quarter after 10. He took a hack for his home, and when on Fourth street, west of Pearl, the hack drove up towards the walk. Looking out he saw Fred Munchrath Jr. standing by the hack door with some one behind him. Witness stated that he spoke to Munchrath, but the defense successfully resisted every attempt to have any conversation put in evidence. The hack remained there only a short time and reached Mr. Murphy's residence about twenty minutes after 10 o'clock. In about half an hour Dr. Bergen came, bringing the news of the murder.

At the conclusion of Mr. Murphy's testimony an attachment was ordered for William Williamson, the hackdriver who drove Mr. Murphy home, and who, though subpœnaed, did not appear when called. The court then adjourned until Monday.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Events Leading Up to the Shooting of Dr. Haddock.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 27.—[Special.]—The murder of the Rev. George C. Haddock occurred Aug. 3, 1886. The crime was the outgrowth and perhaps the logical result of the open and effective warfare which Haddock waged upon everything and everybody connected with the saloon business in this city. For a long time after the passage of prohibitory legislation in this State there were no efforts looking towards its enforcement in this city. Sioux City is a "river town," and the saloonkeepers, many of them, were men of wealth who had large capital invested in the business, and while the people did not exactly believe in a violation of the law, yet this particular law was looked upon as one which, while all right elsewhere, was out of place in Sioux City. To such an extent was this the case that when in the spring of 1885 it was rumored that an attempt would be made to enforce the prohibitory law here a carefully worded protest signed by 135 business-men and firms was published, setting forth among other things that, in the opinion of the signers, "proper and suitable restriction and regulation of the business" would work more for the interests of the city than "organized enforcement of the strict letter of the law." It was also stated that the signers of this protest represented, as shown by the commercial reports, an aggregate responsibility of $16,000,000. A few days later a counter protest, signed by ladies claiming to represent 460 husbands and fathers and 1,060 children, was published. About that time the first evidence of anything like mob spirit was manifested. Early one morning word went out that I. S. Struble, member of Congress from this district, who was prominently identified with the efforts being made to enforce the law at Le Mars, his home, was coming to Sioux City on a train that was due here at 10:30 a. m. Just before that hour a large crowd of saloonkeepers and sympathizers with them appeared at the depot. Soon a clergyman who was identified with the Prohibitionists drove up and it was taken for granted that he was there to meet Struble. He was surrounded at once by the crowd, some of whom went so far as to seize upon his buggy. The clergyman was not there for the purpose of meeting Struble, for that gentleman was not on the train, and after its arrival the crowd dispersed. Next day, in an interview, one of those who were present stated that it was their purpose, in case Mr. Struble had come, and would not promise to let the saloons alone, to pound him. No efforts, however, to close the saloons were crowned with success until after the passage of the "Additional Penalties act" in April, 1886.

SCENE OF THE SHOOTING.

A meeting of pastors was held May 18 at the residence of one of their number, which was attended by eleven persons. A few days later another meeting was held and a committee appointed to begin the warfare under the Clark law. About this time an attorney named D. W. Wood of Plymouth County came to Sioux City on legal business not in any way connected with the saloons. He, however, had been engaged in prosecuting the liquor-sellers in his own county, and it was taken for granted that such was the mission that called him here. He was accordingly arrested for carrying concealed weapons. This aroused his ire and he offered his services to this little band of ministers for the purpose of prosecuting the saloons. Under his instructions applications for injunctions were made out, but owing to the fact that threats had been made against any man who should sign them they were signed by women. Mr. Haddock was away from home at the time, and when he returned he was greatly chagrined that women had been called upon to do this work. He at once offered to sign the papers and from that time until his death was a prominent witness against and prosecutor of the saloons. The cases were set for hearing at Cherokee at first, and Wood declined to have them transferred to Sioux City until safety for himself and the witnesses was guaranteed. This was at last arranged and the cases were set for July 31, at Sioux City. When the trial came on Mr. Haddock was one of the most prominent witnesses for the prosecution. The testimony was strong, the injunctions were granted, and it looked as though the saloon business was fast coming to an end. Aug. 2, while the cases were being brought before the court, an extra meeting of the Saloonkeepers' Union was called to see what could be done. What was said and done at that meeting has been before printed. The murder of Dr. Haddock followed.

The place where the deed was committed is at the corner of Fourth and Water streets, close to the business centre of the city. Fourth street runs east and west and Water street crosses it at right angles. Facing upon the westerly side of Water street, just south of Fourth street, are the Columbia House and Merrill's livery-stable. About 10 o'clock the night of Aug. 3 Mr. Haddock drove up to this livery stable in the rain. He left the horse and buggy there, and as he started to leave he noticed a crowd on the opposit corner of the street and asked if they were "laying for" him. He was told to be careful, but in spite of admonitions he left the livery-stable, passed along in front of the Columbia House, turned at the corner, and approached the crowd on Fourth street. When he was, perhaps, two-thirds of the way across the street a pistol shot was heard and he fell pierced through the head with a bullet. The crowd on the corner separated and each one sought concealment. The wound was mortal, and before he could be reached he was beyond the possibility of giving any clew to his assailants. The news of the murder was spread throughout the country in a very short time, and it created universal indignation. Here in Sioux City the excitement over it was intense, but there was not even the slightest clew to the murderer. Finally, twelve days after the murder, two men were arrested at Casselton, Dak., who, it was ascertained, had been hired by one H. L. Leavitt to whip Haddock. This threw suspicion upon Leavitt, but he had disappeared. Finally he was tracked by Wood to one of the Southern States, and it was arranged that he should come to Chicago and confess. This he did, and upon his confession John Arensdorf was arrested in the Kimball House in Davenport, during the conclave of Knights of Pythias in October last, charged with firing the fatal shot. The others implicated by Leavitt's confession were Henry Peters, Fred Munchrath Jr., George Treiber, Paul Leader, Harry Sherman, Louis Plath, Sylvester Granda, and Albert Koschnitski, better known as "Bismarck." Of these parties Arensdorf, Leader, Munchrath, and Sherman were at once arrested, but the remainder had disappeared. Soon after "Bismarck" was arrested in San Francisco and made a confession substantially agreeing with Leavitt's.

In January of this year Granda was arrested at Kansas City, and it was claimed that he, too, confessed, but after being brought back to Sioux City he denied it. Henry Peters, George Treiber, and Louis Plath have disappeared, and, although it was claimed that Peters had been foully dealt with, yet no proof of that fact has been adduced. Arensdorf is now on trial. Harry Leavitt, the former proprietor of the variety theatre and dive known as the Standard, is here to testify to what he has heretofore confessed. He is at the Hubbard House with his wife, but he keeps his room in the third story of the hotel except when he goes to his meals. He says that he is here to swear, when put on the stand, that he saw the shot fired that killed Haddock and that it was fired by Arensdorf.

Whether the trial will disclose who are the guilty parties or not remains to be seen. Leavitt and "Bismarck" say that Arensdorf killed Haddock and that George Treiber was the principal person in the conspiracy to punish the witnesses against the saloonkeepers. But their uncorroborated testimony will not go far towards securing conviction. Leavitt is known in Milwaukee, Leavenworth, and other places as a man who would stoop to the management of the vilest kind of places and more than one has uttered the prediction that if the truth is ever known it will show that Leavitt is the guilty party. Still, in the face of these untoward facts the attorneys for the prosecution seem confident of their ability to make a strong case against the accused, and it is possible that the trial may abound in surprises in the reappearance of some parties who disappeared soon after the affair. The defense is equally as sanguine that they will be able to prove an alibi in the case against Arensdorf. The selection of the jury in the unexpectedly short time in which this was secured would angur a not very lengthy trial, and it is predicted that the case will go to the jury in about two weeks.

MARINE INSURANCE GOSSIP.

The Hull Pool Monopoly Is Likely to Be Broken.

It has been reported that a hull insurance pool, embracing every company that is engaged in writing risks on lake hulls, was formed at Chicago a week ago. The report is untrue. This week, however, an effort in that direction is to be made at Buffalo. Townsend Davis and O. T. Flint, who have practically controlled vessel insurance on the lakes for years, are at the head of the movement. The chances are that the monopoly they have held so long will be broken, as five strong companies have nearly decided not to sign a pooling agreement. These are the Boston Marine, Providence-Washington, Anglo Nevada, Manheim of Germany, and St. Paul Fire & Marine. The St. Paul was in the pool last year, but did not like the way it was treated and is now desirous of doing an independent hull business. The Boston Marine refused to go into the pool and tried to do an independent business, but the pool managers boycotted the company by declining to issue policies to vessels on which the Boston Marine had taken risks. This year the pool managers will find that competition cannot be so easily choked off, as the Boston Marine has authorized its agents to write as high as $100,000 on a single vessel if the risk is a desirable one. Last year the agents were limited to $15,000. The other three companies have entered the field for the first time. If all five companies keep out of the pool it is possible that rates will be made more uniform and that the arbitrary rulings of the pool managers will be checked.

General Nautical Notes.

H. A. Barr, superintendent of the ore docks at Escanaba, says the ice there is thirty inches thick and as solid as at any time during the winter.

Saturday the prop Manistique was chartered to load 26,000 bushels of corn for Buffalo at 5¼ cents. It is the first grain charter that has been made in a month.

It is estimated that fully 750,000 tons of iron-ore will be brought to Chicago during the season. C. W. Elphicke has chartered the stmr Josephine and consort Minch for the season at $2 per ton from Ashland and $1 from Escanaba to Chicago. These are the highest figures that have been paid to Chicago in many years.

News reached here yesterday of the death of Capt. George O. Baker, who died suddenly of heart-disease at his home in Painesville, O. He was one of the oldest and best known vessel-masters on the lakes. He began as a cabin boy and remained in active service in lake vessels for forty years. He last commanded the schr James Couch, of which he was part owner. Several years ago he retired and went into mercantile business at Painesville. He also was a stockholder in the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company of this city.

Vessels that are trying to force the season of lake navigation had a rough experience yesterday. Saturday night the wind freshened up in the northeast and developed into a gale. It was accompanied by a blinding snow-storm, which prevailed throughout yesterday. Early in the morning the steam-barge Nellie Torrent, lumber laden from Manistee, made the harbor. She had a lively shaking up in the white-capped seas, but sustained no damage. No other vessels arrived. The schr A. J. Dewey was expected, but it is not known whether or not she left Grand Haven. The steam-barge George T. Burroughs, with a cargo of cedar from Kewaunee, and the prop Depere, with general merchandise from Manitowoc, arrived Saturday. Yesterday the Depere started for Milwaukee, but after bucking the seas for several hours she returned to the harbor.

Around the Lakes.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 27.—[Special.]—A. A. Crane has sold his one-half interest in the steam-barge Rittie M. Forbes for $16,000 to Capt. Forbes.

California Crop Prospects.

The latest crop reports are of the most gratifying character. The prospect for grain was never better. Colusa County alone expects to harvest 10,000,000 bushels of wheat—a quantity equal to one-third of the entire crop of the State in 1885. The whole Sacramento Valley promises an enormous yield. On the east side of the San Joaquin the outlook is also most favorable. On portions of the west side, and in Southern California, and some of the southern coast counties comparatively little grain has been sown this season owing to the lateness of the rains in those districts. But those localities have not usually contributed much to the cereal sack. The fruit crop is everywhere promising, and may be double that of the last season. Hops also bid fair to yield well. No spring ever opened more auspiciously for California.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Rather Rough, but Probably True.

Something very unpleasant occurred to Gus Snobberly, a dude, at a fashionable New York restaurant, and he will go there no more. The large room was crowded with people, most of whom knew Gus, so he said, in a loud, imperious voice:

"Wattaw, I ordered some brains a while ago, but I've not got them yet. I see you have fried oysters. Bring me a dozen when you fetch the brains."

"A dozen fried oysters for the man who hasn't got any brains yet," called out the waiter in a voice that could be heard by everybody in the dining-room.—*Texas Siftings.*

He Needs No Monument.

The movers for a monument to the memory of Henry Ward Beecher should stop and consider. The collapse of the movement to erect monuments to the memory of Gen. Grant and Vice-President Hendricks is a warning. The best monument for the fame of Henry Ward Beecher is already erected in the hearts of his countrymen. The failure to secure a mass of masonry would be but a mortification, while the success of the effort would add nothing to the laurels of the great thinker, theologian, patriot, and philanthropist.—*Albany Argus.*

Where Fools Are Abundant.

The editor of a prominent paper in a large Western city recently received a letter from a young graduate of an Eastern college, asking for a position. He began his letter as follows: "You may be supprised that I should be willing to leave civilization and go out West." The editor replied he wasn't a bit "supprised"; the number of fools was getting to be so great in the East that they naturally thought of emigrating to some place where there were not so many.—*New York Tribune.*

Murderous Weapons.

Among other curiosities in a London collection of swords is a fierce Mahratta weapon called a wakdah, or tiger claw, which the user holds in his hand, affixed by two rings to his fingers. With a traitorous embrace he clasps his victim, and tears him open. A knife penetrating a dollar is a reminder of the old Sparish buccaneer's test of the soundness of his blade, and a proof of the qualities of the steel.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Common prudence dictates that prompt attention be given to all coughs and colds if one would avoid the serious risks attendant on lung or throat diseases deeply seated. And the common experience of three generations points to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant as a trusty helpmeet in all pulmonary or bronchial troubles, being especially serviceable in loosening coughs, removing inflammation, and in relieving the acute symptoms of asthma and pleurisy.

JUDGE COOLEY'S VIEWS.

SOME OF THE PERPLEXITIES OF THE RAILROAD PROBLEM POINTED OUT.

An Opinion on the Question of Government Supervision of the Roads Written Before His Appointment as Chief of the Commission—Long and Short Hauls, Rebates, Evils of Discrimination, Etc., Commented On.

A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: While the subject of inter-State commerce was under investigation by the Senate Committee, Mr. Cullom addressed inquiries to various prominent men. Of those who responded was Thomas M. Cooley. In view of the fact that Mr. Cooley is one of the five to whom is intrusted the work of carrying out the provisions of the new law, his letter to the Senator will be read with interest. In the course of his letter he said:

Among the complaints most often made by the public is one of exorbitant rates. That as a rule the rates are not too high would seem evident from the fact that they do not enable a majority of the roads to pay dividends. Nevertheless, as the rates are adjusted and imposed they have in a great many cases the effect of excessive rates, and the complaints made against them are well founded. And this is one of the anomalies of railroad business, that rates may be oppressive even when too low.

I have occasion to procure a certain article of manufacture made a hundred miles away. I order it, and it is delivered to me at a cost for railroad transportation no greater than the drayman charges for taking it from the station to my house. It seems a marvel of cheapness, and when I reflect that the charges for railroad service have been steadily going down for many years, the first impression naturally is that a very satisfactory condition of things exists in this regard.

On meeting with the manufacturer, however, I find that the condition of things is far from satisfactory to him. On the contrary, even these low rates may be ruinous. In the first place, there is no stability to them. The manufacture is one in which competition is very sharp and the margin for profits is so small that a difference in the railroad rates, such as is made in some of the changes, might exhaust it. Without stability there is a want of the requisit certainty for the making of contracts.

But what is perhaps worse is that a rival competes for the supply of the same territory, and though the roads which carry the goods of the two respectively charge nominally the same rates, he finds, as matter of fact, that the rival obtains concessions which are sufficient to enable him to control the market. If the complaint is well founded there is a serious wrong which may demand legislation. The evil springs from a want of steadiness in rates and from the secret cutting of rates. The latter is necessarily incident to a state of unrestricted competition, and many persons are impressed that somehow the public is benefited every time the rates are put down, whether secretly or publicly, and that legislation ought to be so shaped as to favor rather than check unrestricted cutting. But a policy that is injurious to business interests is necessarily injurious to the public; the damaging consequences distribute themselves through the whole community even when we are not able to trace them. This is coming to be more generally understood than formerly, and, though by no means universally accepted as a truth in political economy, yet more and more every year is it perceived that there is a desirability in steadiness of rates, which may often be greater even than very low rates.

Two remedies to secure a fairness naturally present themselves: One that the State fix all rates, and the other that the railroad companies agree upon them. If any one should be inclined to regard the first as a practical method, it would be useful for him to take the tariffs for freights of the leading trunk lines and endeavor to so adjust them as to make charges which would be fair as permanent charges at all points. It would probably surprise him to find how complicated a problem he had in hand, how diverse the interests, how difficult the questions for even the fairest mind, and at how many points there was opportunity for favoritism and unjust discrimination, not between railroads merely, but between towns and sections of country. Nothing is hazarded in saying that if the State were to adopt this course as a policy the subject would have complications hitherto unknown, and that railroads would be brought into politics in a way to make them more troublesome than ever. Every road in all its claims would have a local backing, and in many cases towns and sections would seem to be more vitally interested than the roads themselves. There would be a very simple way of avoiding this complication; that, namely, of establishing definit rates by mileage.

But while that mode would be very simple, it would not get rid of difficulty or complaint; it would only change their ground. Uniform rates by mileage would give all competitive business to the shortest line and would practically annihilate some long and useful roads which now very successfully compete for business with shorter rivals. In contrast to this would be an agreement as to rates by the roads themselves, with legal sanction therefor when not manifestly unjust.

The question then presents itself whether the final solution for the "railroad problem" is not likely to be found in treating the railroad interest as constituting in a certain sense a section by itself of the political community and then combining in its management the State, representing the popular will and general interests, with some definit, recognized authority on the part of those immediately concerned, much as State and local authority are now combined for the government of municipalities. Something of the sort would neither be unphilosophical nor out of accord with the general spirit of our institutions, and it is therefore likely at some time to be taken into serious consideration by lawmakers. If the State reserves to itself the necessary authority to protect the public against unfair practices, she may well leave the roads to quarrel over the infinit variety of detail in the adjustment of rates, taking care, however, that their adjustment shall not be, as it often is now, purely nominal, but one to be adhered to.

Should some policy like that indicated ultimately come to be accepted as wise, the popular authority would be likely to insist upon a total prohibition of rebates. They are now made use of to some extent as a means of unfairly cutting rates, which, I assume, would then, as far as possible, be prevented. But a more influential fact would be the effect that customary rebates have on competition. Rebates assume a very plausible form when they are allowed as an inducement to the establishment of a new business. Thus, a man goes to a railroad manager and says: "I will establish a large manufactory at Town A on your line, which will benefit you and the public, provided you offer the proper inducements. The proper inducements will be a concession in rates in respect to the business I thereby bring to you." The railroad manager assents to this; the concession to be made is agreed upon, and the business is established. The parties thus agree that what they do, while a benefit to the railroad company, is also an important public benefit. It calls into existence a new business that would not otherwise have been established, and tends to build up and enrich the town and the country dependent upon it.

This seems plausible, and if the railroad manager were conducting a business exclusively private in its character, it might be conclusive. But that is not his position, and it is necessary for him at all times to bear in mind that he is supplying a public convenience and is under obligation to do so in such a way that benefit to one shall not be injury to another. He cannot look at the side of benefit exclusively and ignore the other side. There may be cases in which such a concession to a new business would wrong no one; but they must be very uncommon.

Generally the concession is needed only to give the new business an advantage over established rivals, and the benefit received is at the expense of others. It does not follow that in such a case there is any advantage to the general public. The new enterprise calls no new capital into existence; it simply changes capital from one thing to another, and if one establishment is injured by the granting of important special favors to another the harm may fully neutralize the advantages.

But more generally rebates are an allowance in consideration of exceptionally large amounts of business. Here the argument for the allowance is the same that prevails in other business, the customer receives favors measured by the extent of the business he brings, and this is supposed to be justified by the advantages received from him, and also by the fact that the cost and trouble of handling freight are relatively less when the amount is large. But here we have again, as the practical effect, that with the assistance of the road one dealer is built up at the expense of others. But in consideration of the larger amount of business the larger customer is likely to obtain other advantages also—a side-track, for example, which saves him the cost of cartage. The steady tendency of these advantages to build him up at the cost of weaker concerns is inevitable and the effect may be conclusive. Indeed, it is not impossible, in some lines of business, for some single establishment to crush out all competition and establish a complete monopoly. It may be said, and is sometimes said, that this would be beneficial; that the public would be better served, production would be less expensive, and prices lower.

It may be so, but I do not subscribe to the doctrine that the public is necessarily benefited when prices are put down; to assume that is to take a partial view, without considering the incidental consequences. There are several considerations involved which are of no small importance, and one of these concerns the effect upon the imaginations of men of seeing large establishments thus remorselessly crushing out the smaller by the mere force of advantages derived from a public convenience which has been nominally called into existence for the common and equal benefit of all. It is a great public calamity when people in a free country are brought to believe that the tendency of public institutions is to make the strong stronger and the weak weaker. Other things, they think, have a sufficient tendency in that direction without the aid from the Government or the institutions the Government may control.

Some of the problems suggested by your circular are such as Congress cannot solve because they concern local traffic and must be dealt with by the States. In some localities serious wrong is done by imposing unfair burdens upon local freights; but Congress could give no redress unless indirectly, and what it could do indirectly would only be in the direction of relieving local freights by imposing a larger share of the burden of carriage upon freights carried for long distances. But any attempt in that direction would be likely to prove abortive because the people of the larger part of the country would think it prejudicial to their interests. Conjoint Federal and State legislation would be essential, and I know of no reason for believing it could be obtained. The railroad problem would be much more simple than it is if the interests of all sections of the country were identical, and if the power of control was vested in a single body. As it is, if a man were ever so wise he might in some cases be powerless for good, for he might find that the effective means of redress were in the hands either of parties who lacked the competency to legislate wisely or were interested against legislating effectively to reach the real evils.

POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

On the Big Horn.

The years are but half a score,
And the war-whoop sounds no more
With the blast of bugles, where
Straight into a slaughter pen,
With his doomed three hundred men,
Rode the chief with the yellow hair.

O Hampton, down by the sea!
What voice is beseeching thee
For the scholar's lowliest place?
Can this be the voice of him
Who fought on the Big Horn's rim?
Can this be Rain-in-the-Face?

The hatchet lies overgrown
With grass by the Yellowstone,
Wind River and Paw of Bear;
And, in sign that foes are friends,
Each lodge like a peace pipe sends
Its smoke in the quiet air.

The hands that have done the wrong
To right the wronged are strong,
And the voice of a Nation saith:
"Enough of the war of words,
Enough of the lying swords
And shame of a broken faith!"

The Ute and the wandering Crow
Shall know as the white men know,
And fare as the white men fare;
The pale and red shall be brothers,
One's rights shall be as another's,
Home, School, and House of Prayer!

O mountains that climb to snow,
O river winding below,
Through meadows by war once trod,
O wild, waste lands that await
The harvest exceeding great,
Break forth into praise of God!

—*John Greenleaf Whittier in Atlantic Monthly for April.*

McCarty's Pinsion Claim.

[The following poetic gem formed a portion of the voluminous official correspondence received yesterday by Secretary Lamar of the Interior Department.]

"Are you the pinsion-claim agent,
Whose name is down there on the door?
Will, my name, sor, is Terrance McCarty,
An' I'll put me hat doon on the flure
While I tell you me business. Tim Murphy—
He's a neighbor of moine, sor, is Tim,
Has jist got his pinsion, an' I, sor,
Did the bookk of the swearing for him.

"These pinsions are very convanient,
And they're aisy to git, too, you see,
So I thought that I'd take wan meself, now,
An' have Tim do the swearing for me.
So many are thrying for pinsions
That I thought that I'd thry it a whack,
For somehow, in lepping the bounties,
Bedad, sor, I hurted my back."

—*Washington Critic.*

Traveling for His Health.

"I am going thro' the South," says the Presidential candidate,
"For my health is very shattered,
And my constitution's battered,
And the people they'll be flattered
To see the only man to date
That's fit to be a candidate.

"O, the rabies it is on us, and the fever presidential;
Let thy Southern air inflate us
Land of Song and Sweet Potatoes,
It's essential to our status—
It's exceedingly essential
To a man who's Presidential.

"There is something in your atmosphere that's healthful and salubrious,
Something in the inhalation
From a cotton-field plantation,
Fills with sharp exhilaration—
And the boom that looked lugubrious
At once becomes salubrious."

Inks That Fade.

I was chatting the other day with the Vice-President of one of the trunk lines of railway, when a messenger entered with an important contract, having twenty-one years to run. It was a traffic agreement with a competing line, and was a very valuable document. It happened to be written with a typewriter in aniline ink. Upon seeing this he positively refused to sign the paper. He then took the contract to the President of the road and said: "Mr. ——, if you want to sign this contract, you can do it, but I never will." When asked why, he replied: "It is written in aniline ink, which fades, and long before the expiration of this contract this document will be entirely faded and practically worthless." The result was the return of the contract, with a request that hereafter all important documents the preservation of which is desirable should be written in ink that would not fade. During Gen. Grant's term as President one of his Cabinet officers discovered that the records of an important branch of one of the departments had been for two years written in purple ink. He at once issued an order forbidding its use in the department, purchased a new set of books into which the two years' records were copied, and thus saved what in a few years would otherwise have been lost. It is one of the problems of chemistry to find something which will make permanent the beautiful aniline colors, but thus far all efforts have failed. It is growing more and more the custom to have deeds, contracts, and valuable documents printed on a typewriter in aniline ink. This is a great mistake, because in a few years they are sure to be obliterated.—*American Grocer.*

Sumner Told He Was Too Late.

Mr. Sumner entered the Senate of the United States the 1st of December, 1851, the day on which Henry Clay left it, and was sworn in as the successor of Daniel Webster. Soon after he took his seat in the arena, which had just been made famous by the political champions of the North, the South, and the West, Mr. Benton said of him: "You have come upon the stage too late, sir; all our great men have passed away. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster are gone." Calhoun and Clay and Webster did indeed pass away, but Chase and Seward and Sumner took their places, to engage in struggles more momentous than those supposed to have become extinct. Mr. Sumner had but two coadjutors in opposing slavery and in advocating freedom when he entered the Senate, but before he died he was the leader of more than two-thirds of that body. I am told, however, that at the outset of his Senatorial career he was treated as a detested fanatic, and refused a place on any committee, as "outside of any healthy political organization." He lived to be Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and to see men of African descent elected to seats in the Senate and the House of Representatives, commissioned as foreign Ministers, and admitted to practice before the bar of the Supreme Court, which had declared that these very persons had no rights which white men were bound to respect.—*Ben: Perley Poore.*

P. P. P. P. P. P.
Press and Public Pronounce Pearline Perfect.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
HENRY GEORGE
Will deliver his Great Lecture on
LAND AND LABOR
TONIGHT.
Reserved Seats, 25, 50, 75c, now on sale at the Box-Office.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every evening this week. Saturday and Sunday Matinees. T. J. FARRON, Miss Grace Emmet, and an excellent cast, in the laughing success,
A SOAP BUBBLE.
Prices 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Next Week—The SPARKS CO. in A BUNCH OF KEYS.

CASINO—North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Prices—25, 35, and 50c. Matinees—All seats 25c.
The Leading Vaudeville Theatre of Chicago.
The Leading Vaudeville Show of the World.
Hallen & Hart's First Prize Ideals.
Every evening this week, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees.
Monday, April 4—Hall-Bloodgood Specialty and Burlesque Co.

EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF FEATURES.
Theatre No. 1—Seaman's Specialty Co.
Theatre No. 2—Rita Bey's Egyptian Sensations and the English Marionettes.
Curio Halls—Tattooed Couple. Ida Williams. Giants. Albinos. New Wax Works. Hourly Stage Shows.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening and Wednesday & Saturday Matinee.
LAST WEEK of the Romantic Emotional Actor,
ROBERT B. MANTELL,
In John W. Keller's Modern Society Drama,
TANGLED LIVES.
Sunday, April 3—The grand Spectacular Drama, MICHAEL STROGOFF.

ST. JACOBS OIL
FOR PAINS NEURALGIC.

Out of Her Mind and Cured.
TOBINSVILLE, (Owings Mills P. O.) Baltimore Co., Dec. 15, 1886.
I have been sick in bed for sixteen days, complaining of neuralgia. The doctor called every day to see me. I was out my mind for a day and night. Then I told the doctor that I would not take any more of his powders, so I gave up everything then. I was about to go crazy with pain about 12 o'clock at night, so then I thought about St. Jacobs Oil. So I rubbed my face with it twice that night, and about 1 o'clock I found relief and slept until 6 o'clock in the morning. Since then I have had no pain. The swelling is entirely gone.
MARY L. DAVIS.

Suffered 5 Years and Cured.
BOONVILLE, Mo.
For the last five years I suffered dreadfully from neuralgia and nervous pain in my head. It affected my face and eyes, so that at times I was unable to attend to any work. I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil at once, and after the first application to the affected parts I felt instant relief. I consider St. Jacobs Oil the best remedy for instantaneous relief of nervous and neuralgic pains.
H. M. CLARK.

Cured in 15 Minutes.
ALLENTOWN, Pa.
I have had St. Jacobs Oil in my office for three weeks and have used it on many cases of headaches and neuralgia among my guests, relieving them of all pain in a short time. In one case of neuralgia, where the gentleman had no rest for a week, day or night, it relieved all pain in fifteen minutes.
T. H. GOOD.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
☞All persons USING St. Jacobs Oil or Red Star Cough Cure will, by sending a two-cent stamp and a history of their case, receive ADVICE FREE.

RED STAR COUGH CURE
FREE FROM OPIATES AND POISON.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
Cor. Washington and Clark-sts.
David Henderson........Manager
TONIGHT - MONDAY - TONIGHT
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
McCaull Opera.
-RUDDYGORE-
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S New Opera
FIRST PRODUCTION HERE
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
R. D'OYLY CARTE.
COMIQUE CO.
Jno. A. McCaull........Proprietor and Manager
With Full Strength of Company.
Seats Secured Two Weeks in Advance.
Sunday Next—W. Irving Bishop, the Mind-Reader.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of........J. M. HILL.
THIRD WEEK OF
LUCILLE.
BY S. G. PRATT.
Longest Run on Record of Grand Opera.
Miss Van Arnhem will sing at each performance.
Dr. Pierce will sing the tenor part.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.

Grand Art Exhibit and Sale.
The Entire Collection of the
Columbia Theatre Art Gallery
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION
To the highest bidders
On the 30th and 31st of March,
At the Art Galleries of Mr. W. C. Stevens, 24 and 26 East Adams-st.
No reserve. Each Work of Art sold to the highest bidder. The Galleries will be open to the public on and after March 21. All are invited to examine the collection.
HOURS OF SALE.—3 to 6, and 8 to 10:30 p.m., March 30 and 31.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
J. C. DUFF'S COMIC OPERA CO.
Tonight, and Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday nights and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
GASPARONE.
Written by the Composer of "The Black Hussar."
"A TRIP TO AFRICA" has proved such a popular success that it will be given at the Thursday and Saturday night performances of this week for the benefit of patrons that have been unable to secure seats during the past week.
Next Attraction—Hoyt's latest success, "A HOLE IN THE GROUND."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
This Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Wednesday Matinee.
ANNIE PIXLEY
As Ruth Homewebb and Mabel Hawthorne in
THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER.
New Songs, Duets, Dances, etc., etc.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, by special request, "M'LISS."
Next Week—Kate Claxton and Chas. A. Stevenson in a special production of THE TWO ORPHANS.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.
AROUND THE WORLD IN A CHARIOT OF SONG
With
PHILIP PHILLIPS
At Centenary M. E. CHURCH,
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 28, 29, and 30. Songs Illustrated and Tours Illuminated. Over 600 Colossal Views under powerful lime-light; each night entirely different. Mr. Phillips guarantees these to be the finest pictures ever presented in this city and projected in the most perfect manner.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TONIGHT AT 8. Everybody's Favorite, OLIVER BYRON, Supported by KATE BYRON, In the romantic drama, INSIDE TRACK. TONIGHT AT 8.
Friday, April 1—Ladies' Souvenir Night; Charm Fac-Simile of Jerry's Lantern. Saturday Matinee, April 2—Children's Souvenir Matinee.
Next Monday—"Around the World in 80 Days."

WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Tonight at 8, first grand production on the North Side, with the original cast and scenery,
SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.
Seats can be secured at Brentano Bros.', 101 State-st., at box-office prices.
Next—E. T. Stetson—"Neck and Neck."

STANDARD THEATRE.
Halsted-st., Blue-Island-av., Van Buren, and Adams-st. car lines pass the Theatre.
Every evening and regular Matinees. First and only appearance in Chicago this season of the distinguished artist, RHEA, supported by Mr. Arthur Forrest and an excellent company. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, and Wed. Matinee, FAIRY FINGERS. Thursday, Friday, Saturday Evenings, Saturday Matinee, and Mat. Sunday, THE WIDOW.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2. Indorsed by Booth, Keene, Boucicault, Mayo, etc., and the Best of Critics—The Public.
Edwin Arden in "Eagle's Nest."
Next Monday—"Shadows of a Great City."

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH,
Monroe-st., near Morgan.
PHILIP PHILLIP'S
Illuminated Tours 'Round the World.
TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
146, 148, 154, and 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.
Week Beginning Monday, March 28.
Extraordinary Local Convention,
—THE FATTEST FOLK OF CHICAGO.—
Theatre No. 1—Tableaux Vivant Company.
Theatre No. 2—French Zouave Specialty Company.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (secular), one year	$8.00
For Six Months	4.00
For Three Months	2.00
For Six Weeks	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	10.00
Daily and Sunday, three months	2.50
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, per year	4.00
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, per year	4.00
Saturday Edition	2.00
Sunday Edition	2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year	1.00

To country newsdealers, postage prepaid.....2 cents
Sunday Edition, postage prepaid.....3½ cents

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remit by draft, Post Office order, American, United States, or Wells, Fargo & Co. Express money order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE,
Nos. 63 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

POSTAGE.

[Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.]

Domestic.	Per copy.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper..	1 cent
Saturday or Sunday paper	2 cents
Foreign.	
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper..	2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper....	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper......	4 cents

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1887.

IOWA railroad property has just been assessed at $38,000,000 for purposes of taxation, an increase of $4,000,000 over last year's valuation.

JUDGE SAMUEL H. TREAT of the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois died at his home in Springfield yesterday afternoon in his 75th year.

HENRY GEORGE made an informal speech to the Land and Labor Club of Chicago at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He declared that it was not his intention to take any part in the local political campaign.

SPIRITUALISTS from all parts of the country have gathered at Cincinnati to celebrate the thirty-ninth anniversary of the birth of modern spiritualism. The first session of their convention opened yesterday.

ON the London Stock Exchange during the last week business was limited, with a downward tendency. American railway securities were dull, the depression being due to uncertainty about new rate regulations and doubt over the operation of the Inter-State Commerce law. Business on the Paris and Berlin bourses was dull.

THE great ocean yacht race between Coronet and Dauntless was ended at 12:50 yesterday afternoon, when the former boat passed the winning point off Queenstown, the run from New York having been made in fourteen days, nineteen hours, three minutes, and fourteen seconds. The Dauntless had not been sighted when its rival reached the goal.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The current of commercial activity has exhibited a further increase in velocity and volume during last week, while that form of speculation which is most nearly allied to gambling has lagged behind. The leading wholesale lines of merchandise have witnessed an augmented demand, and the effect is visible in a decided rush of traffic on the railroads. Purchases in this and other cities are stimulated by the desire to obtain the delivery of as many goods as possible before the new law for the regulation of inter-State commerce goes into force, bringing increased rates of transportation. The prospective operation of this measure is the predominating point in both commercial and speculative considerations. Other facts are not wanting, but they lack force. They are mere side issues in comparison with that. There is a talk about tightness of the money market at the East, but it attracts minor attention. The prospect of war in Europe this year has receded till it is now little more than a speck on the horizon, but it is open to question if renewed threats of hostilities would be other than a subsidiary factor in the situation till after the commercial public finds itself working under the new transportation régime.

The rush is experienced with greatest force in the lumber market, the activity in which is simply without precedent in the history of the trade in this city. It is so strongly marked that some of our merchants have actually withdrawn their traveling-men for the nonce, because it is useless to solicit fresh business when they have already more orders on hand than can be filled. Last week was the most active one of the year thus far in dry goods, and some assortments have been pretty well cleaned out by the unusually brisk demand. Pig-iron shows signs of returning activity, the brokers having recently complained of dullness. The foundries have about worked off the stock they had bought early in the year, and an active inquiry in the near future is looked for. Some brands are, however, about 50 cents per ton lower. The mills are all in operation, many of them working up to their full capacity, and there is no falling off in consumption. Strong speculative markets for cotton and coffees have resulted from the increased demand for dry goods and groceries, but the latter is widely regarded as having probably reached the top for the present. Grain and provisions are firm, with a very large export movement in the recent past and a good prospect for the future in cereals, but both are quiet in a speculative sense. Wheat has received a slight spur from the fact of drouth in the winter sections, while floods and very low temperature in the Northwest are deferring the spring sowing. The street markets for produce have been active all the week, with prices well maintained except for eggs. Shipbuilding is experiencing a decided boom all along the chain of lakes, after a period of depression which has extended over several years. It is found that the profits of lake carriers last summer were much larger than had been counted on. A big trade in iron-ore is confidently looked for and large quantities of grain are awaiting transportation eastward, while lumber and coal will be wanted more extensively than last year. This, with the idea that the new law will favor higher lake freights, inspires the marine interests with confidence, and they are arranging for a large augment to our water-carrying capacity.

Dealers in stocks in Wall street have assumed a waiting attitude for several days. They professed to be afraid of a squeeze in the money market; the reserves of the New York banks having been worked down to a low point, there was a fear that railroad properties would be depressed by the operation of the new law, and considerable uncertainty as to the outcome of the negotiations about the Baltimore & Ohio. But the situation in stocks improved in the latter part of the week on the announcement of another bond call for $10,000,000, a reduction of the Bank of England rate to 3 per cent, and a growing belief that the new law will not inure to the disadvantage of the railroads. Some have advanced because of reports of increased earnings, those of the Northwestern, for instance, being believed to be about equal to 11 per cent on the common stock. London has been a fair buyer of American properties, but not uniformly, and the price of sterling exchange has wavered, as the arbitrage houses bought or sold against these transactions, which have recently controlled the market much more than has the export movement of produce. Money is so plentiful in London that it has been loaned on the street there at 1¾ per cent, and the Imperial Bank of Germany has gained 1,300,000 marks in specie during the week. Our own public debt is expected to show a decrease of about $10,000,000 for the current month, and the retiring of $1,700,000 in gold by the United States Treasury within the week is more than counterbalanced by the addition of $3,000,000 to the outstanding silver certificates, besides some legal tenders. In this city the money market is firm at 6 per cent per annum as the inside rate, but it cannot be described as "close," and there is a pleaty of currency in the country, the outgo from the principal financial centres having been large for several weeks past. We note a decided increase in the attention paid by capitalists to our local securities as a means of investment, and several sales have been made within the last few days. The outlook for activity in building operations in Chicago this year is at least as encouraging as a week ago, and large sums are being sent out by local capitalists for the erection of structures at other prominent points in the West.

GEORGEISM.

Mr. Henry George lectures tonight at Music-Hall on his favorit topic of "Land Nationalization," which means the dispossession of land-owners of their real estate by means of a system of rental taxation which will wipe out its selling price and render it of no value to the despoiled owners.

In another page THE TRIBUNE prints numerous extracts from George's gospel of plunder, which will repay perusal. They will serve to explain the doctrine he preaches to those who will not be able to hear his lecture, or do not clearly comprehend his scheme or the ultimate purpose and aim of his preaching. Perhaps George himself does not sufficiently weigh the consequences to which the enforcement of his principles would lead. He would abolish all private property in land in the first instance, because he holds that "private property in land is bold, bare, and "enormous wrong," because it "is robbery." And he would confiscate without the least idea of compensation, because the application of the principle of compensation, he says, would extend the function of government and beget corruption. He would not only confiscate the owners' property in land, he would confiscate their improvements in certain cases. There are improvements, he says, which in time become indistinguishable from the land itself. "Then," says Mr. George, "the title to the improvements becomes "blended with the title to the lands—the in-"dividual right is lost in the common right." This is bold advocacy of the doctrine of plunder, applied not to the land, but to private property—what Mr. George defines as the result of labor.

Some people appear to wink at Mr. George's plan of confiscation. He would deprive the five million farmers of the United States and the four million lot-owners in the cities and towns of the capital which they have invested in real estate. And if they objected when "the time is ripe" they would be treated in a summary way. He would "nationalize" the land "by a more direct way than by "purchase"; he would arouse his disciples to "the injustice and disadvantage of indi-"vidual ownership of the land," he says, and would induce them to attempt its "nation-"alization" in the "way chattel slavery was "abolished in America and the reign of the "Bourbons was ended in France—by armed "revolution—when the time is ripe." This is not a strained interpretation to put on the extract quoted from George's book (pages 325 and 326) in another page.

THE TRIBUNE has felt that it was only doing its duty to its readers and the public to place before them the scheme propounded by George with some running comments thereon. The first thing is for the people to have a clear and comprehensive idea of the doctrines taught by the apostle of this new dispensation of spoliation.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

The question, Who is Roche? has now been quite fully answered. No fairly intelligent and reasonable citizen of Chicago has failed to learn during the last week, if he did not know before, what kind of a man the Republicans put in nomination for Mayor of this city. The unanimity with which he was nominated is no longer a surprise. It is evident that the delegates, knowing that his name would be prominently before them, took pains to find out about him, and made a judicious selection.

First of all, he is a clean man. No taint of personal rottenness can be detected about him. For twenty years he has been a citizen of Chicago, and not so much as a suggestion of a suspicion has come from any source. Second, his nomination was not dictated by any man or clique of men. It was the result of a canvass, not a contest. After looking the ground over it was decided with singular unanimity that he was the right man for the place. There was neither trading nor bulldozing. Third, he has a public record of remarkable merit. Short as was his term of service in the only position he has ever held—State legislator—he was able to accomplish a great deal. He did not fly the eagle in debate, but in a straightforward, business-like way set about securing such legislation as the public then most needed. As has been shown in THE TRIBUNE in detail he took a leading part in securing the passage of four bills of the first grade of importance, or five rather, two of them really forming one piece of legislation. These four, to state them briefly, were (1) town reform; (2) the Back-Tax bill, by which Chicago alone secured a million and a half of revenue from tax-fighters; (3) Police and Fire Pension bill; (4) the Building Association law, to which thousands of laboring men are indebted for the encouragement to get themselves homesteads. Is not such a record, as the fruit of one term at Springfield, taken in connection with the other facts referred to, the best possible answer to the question, Who is Roche?

THE ALDERMANIC SITUATION.

The overshadowing importance of keeping the machinery of local government, including taxation, from falling into the hands of the Socialists should not blind the citizens of Chicago to the significance of the Aldermanic election. Of the eighteen outgoing members of the City Council thirteen are Republicans and five Democrats; four of the former have been renominated by the Republicans of their respective wards and three of the latter. The four Republicans thus honored are Dixon, Weber, Revere, and Manierre. Mr. Lyke claims to have been renominated, but Mr. McGregor is clearly entitled to recognition as the choice of the party. Mr. Drew positively refused to allow his name to be used, and the Third Ward Republicans reluctantly acquiesced. Mr. Wetherell's name was withdrawn from the primaries, as his friends preferred to present him to the voters for reëlection on his excellent record. A great many Democrats intend to lay aside party and vote for retaining his services in the Council. The bulk of the Republican taxpayers are heartily supporting him.

The Democrats who are in the field for reëlection are Appleton, Doerner, and Redmond Sheridan. They belong to the gang without being leaders of it. The "big four" of the city combine are all holdovers.

The Democrats having now given up all hope of electing the next Mayor there is no small danger of special effort to capture the Council. In several strong Republican wards there are two Republican candidates, or certainly will be, which, if rightly managed, will result in each case in electing the better of the two candidates. The tough Democrats in at least three of those wards have a candidate of their own ready to spring upon the people in the hope of slipping him in between the regular and the independent Republican candidates. The more reputable Democrats cannot fail to see in two candidates an opportunity to help elect the one better fitted for the position. If necessary to prevent a triumph of the toughs the Republicans must unite. Personal preferences should be secondary. It would be unpardonable to make a blunder that would handicap the new Mayor with a Council controlled by Hildreth and his gang.

The most notable feature of the entire Aldermanic field is the action of the Republicans of the Second Ward. Instead of making a nomination in the ordinary way it was decided to appoint a committee to find some good man who would take it and make the race with a fair chance of winning. Several Republicans and Democrats of good standing were canvassed, the final choice lighting on Mr. Willett, a business-man of good standing, whose election would be a return to the old order of things when that ward was represented in the Council by such men as Addison Ballard and Jacob Rosenberg, and relied upon by the city at large to furnish the better sort of Aldermanic material. His opponent is the notorious "Jim" Appleton. Every decent man in the ward should go to the polls next week Tuesday with a determination to help bury Appleton in the same grave with his former colleague in the Council, "Pat" Sanders. If that is done and good men elected in the strongly Republican wards the boodlers will be in an "innocuous" minority.

MR. ROCHE'S PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Chicago did a wise thing in leaving their candidate for Mayor to frame his own platform, and Mr. Roche in turn did a wise thing in deferring the definition of his position until he had time to look the ground over. His speech of Saturday night, just one week after his nomination, delivered before the Third Ward Club, and repeated in the Fifth and Thirteenth Wards before large audiences, was reproduced in the city press and read yesterday by tens of thousands of voters.

This speech had a refreshing absence of self-praise. As a matter of fact there is much in the record of Mr. Roche of which he may justly be proud, but not one word was said about anything of that kind, nor an allusion made which by any possibility could be distorted into vain-glory. Without any beating around the bush or dealing in tender-footed generalities Mr. Roche pledged himself to an enforcement of the laws against criminal immorality and for the protection of all personal and property rights. To one unfamiliar with the more recent history of Chicago it might seem strange that a candidate for Mayor should thus go back to the first principles of Government. To such a person reference to the starry banner might savor of Fourth of July oratory. But in the light of what has developed in Chicago under a long period of demagog rule nothing could have been more to the point, especially now that the choice of Mayor has narrowed down practically to Mr. Roche and Socialist Nelson. It is not the Stars and Stripes in distinction from the Confederate flag or some foreign banner which he wraps about him, but the emblem of our free and orderly institutions in distinction from the red flag of disorder and destruction. The notable thing about Mr. Roche's speech is the assurance it conveys that the flag of anarchy, even if the red be draped in weeds of mourning, shall not wave over the City-Hall and be allowed to flaunt itself in the face of decency until it becomes the winding-sheet of policemen massacred in the discharge of duty.

The speech from the first sentence to the close was manly while modest, and must please every man in favor of good municipal government.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FREE-SHOP FIGHT.

The great struggle in which the shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts are engaged will be watched with interest. It is a direct hand-to-hand fight between the combined employers and the Knights of Labor, not on a question of hours or of wages, or to settle any special difficulty with the workmen, but on the sole issue of free shops. In other words, having tired of continued interference with their business by walking delegates, the employers have struck for independence and will either manage their business themselves or close it up altogether. They have joined hands on this issue, and for the first time the Knights of Labor as an organization are met by the employers as an organization, who are determined hereafter to manage their business as if there were no walking delegates or to close it up altogether.

It is superfluous to seek for any justification of the course of the manufacturers or to scrutinize the equities of the situation. Necessity knows no law. They must either fight to save their business or see it go down, as they find it cannot be continued if controlled by the walking delegates of the secret lodges. For the last two or three years the shoe business of Massachusetts has suffered severely from the unreasonable and oppressive action of the walking delegates representing the Knights of Labor. No less than twenty-four firms have moved away from Lynn on account of their inability to conduct business, except at a loss, in the great centre of the shoe trade, and other manufacturing cities have suffered in proportion. If it had been the intention of the "Knights" to kill the shoe industry of Massachusetts they could hardly have taken a surer or deadlier method of doing it. They have harassed these firms by frequent and unexpected strikes. The walking delegates have ordered the men out at the most unexpected times, and demanded wages that could not be paid at the market prices of boots and shoes, or if paid the firms lost money. The men themselves were not able to make as much by coöperation as the wages paid by the shoe firms; but this fact had no ameliorating influence on the incessant and arbitrary demands of the Executive Committees of the lodges. Finally the shoe firms have closed their shops, and have resolved never to reopen them except as free shops. If the Knights can do better by coöperation the whole field is now open to them. The hated employers are not asking a man of them to work for wages, and all shoemaking has ceased in a dozen Massachusetts shoe manufacturing centres.

AN exchange remarks that "the deadly car-stove must go." It might be suggested as an amendment that the car should go and the stove remain behind.

HIZZONER'S final withdrawal has relieved the mugworm organ of a serious difficulty. The task of trying to beat Harrison without electing either Roche or Nelson was becoming very perplexing.

A CALIFORNIA man claims to have invented an improvement on the telephone by which a conversation can be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice between San Francisco and New York. That man might stand at the San Francisco end of the wire a whole month and not hear a word from the other end in relation to the Grant monument.

"WHOSE fault is it that women do not vote?" demands Phœbe Couzins with some asperity. It is the fault of the sex, Phœbe. So long as the country is full of women who think it nobler to starve on 24 cents a day making shirts than to earn $8 a week and have a good home besides by taking charge of a family kitchen there will be a feeling that the ballot is already widely enough extended.

IF the editor of the junior Democratic organ will read over in a calm and reflective spirit his two leading articles attacking John A. Roche for "betraying" Logan in 1877 he will doubtless be ashamed of himself if he is not so already. THE TRIBUNE has no wish to drive the iron further into the young man's soul. The simple truth is that the *Herald* raised a false and contemptible issue, and can't help knowing that it was false and contemptible. It apologizes for its first accusation by pleading "a slip of the pen," but it cannot so conveniently clear its skirts of the second.

Whether Roche voted for Milton Hay on the thirty-first or the thirty-fifth ballot in 1877 is quite immaterial. He voted for Logan on thirty straight ballots, and again on the thirty-second, thirty-third, and thirty-fourth, and on the thirty-fifth ballot Logan's name was withdrawn.

Roche was always ready to vote for Gen. Logan if he could be elected. To accuse him of "betraying" Logan or being "disloyal" to Logan because he voted for Milton Hay on the thirty-first ballot, and on that ballot only when Logan was being voted for, is stupid and disingenuous. How or why the vote for Milton Hay was cast on the thirty-first ballot we do not know nor care. It had long before that become evident that Logan could not be elected. The vote for Hay was possibly a "feeler." If it had resulted in the election of Hay it would have caused rejoicing among Republicans of all shades of opinion, and to none more than Logan himself, whose own election in 1877 was hopeless, and whose warm personal friends, Dick Rowett and "Ace" Matthews, also voted for Hay on the same ballot. We should not be surprised to hear that Roche's vote for Hay and Dick Rowett's and "Ace" Matthews' also were cast at Logan's request.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have been informed by a Republican member of the Legislature in 1877 (*not* Mr. Roche) that "Ace" Matthews, Dick Rowett, and J. A. Roche were members of the Logan "steering" committee in 1877, and that they voted for Milton Hay on the thirty-first ballot with a purpose, and that the purpose was to prevent the Democrats from breaking to one of the Independent candidates whose election was feared.

MR. C. F. M. ALLEN, the one candidate remaining on the Democratic ticket, must feel like the one survivor of a shipwrecked crew. It's a mighty bare and inhospitable island upon which he finds himself, too, with little water and not enough shrimps on the rocks to sustain life.

AFTER all, there is a charm about spring which the attraction of no other season can compare. To stroll down-town in Chicago yesterday morning, inhaling the odor of growing things, listening to the twittering of the birds on budding boughs, noting the green hue of the grass, would have been delightful had not attention been so distracted by curiosity over the progress of the snow-plows on the street-car tracks.

OF the distinguished German actress who has just thrashed a critic in New York, it is but necessary to say at this time that her stage presence resembles Bernhardt's, but that her personal charms are so much greater, and that one would compare her to the Langtry but that her acting is so much better. Of course, should the actress referred to visit Chicago attention will be paid more in detail to the combined charms of her rare dramatic and extraordinary personal loveliness.

FIVE furniture vans were required to carry the presents received by the Emperor William on his 90th birthday. This beats the receipts of the ordinary golden wedding. It was an ingenuous inquiry, by the way, which an old lady made recently of a friend the fiftieth anniversary of whose marriage had just been celebrated. "How much did you make?" she asked.

"GENTLEMEN," said the hard-looking man with the inflamed nose, as he picked himself up from the sidewalk, replaced his battered hat on his head, drew his coatsleeve across his nose, and looked around with great dignity, "I have been treated with outrage and insult. The barkeeper just now called me an old thief and a fraud. He emptied a sawdust spittoon on my head, drove his fist into my eye, and kicked me out of the saloon. All this I bore patiently, because my personal honor was not attacked. But I see him in there now erasing my account from his slate as if it were worthless. I regard that as an imputation on my integrity, and there is but one thing for me to do. I shall withdraw. It is useless to ask me to do otherwise. I shall never patronize that saloon again." And he withdrew with the air of a deeply-injured but consciously-upright man. He had saved his honor.

PROF. FORBES, the State Entomologist, has made a tour of Southern Illinois and reports that the chinch-bug is in a healthy and promising condition. The agriculturist of that section, therefore, has something to grieve over and is correspondingly happy.

MODERN warfare is becoming more expensive every year, and will soon be too costly a luxury for any but the most wealthy nations to indulge in. The cost of firing one shot from a cannon of the largest size now made is sufficient to maintain a missionary and his whole family in China or Africa for more than two years.

A SOCIETY for the purpose of assisting servant-girls to collect wages is spoken of in New York. A society for the purpose of collecting servant-girls worth their wages would be more to the purpose.

THE drainage system applied by the boodlers to the Cook County Treasury appears to have been perfect.

A "GOOD all-around preacher" is defined as one who can preach all around the follies of his hearers without coming quite close enough to give offense and lose his pew-rents.

MARCELLUS—Lodemia, can you tell me why your mother's consent to our marriage is like our marriage itself?

Lodemia—I am sure I can't imagine why.

Marcellus—Because we both thank her for it. See? Both thank her—both hanker—for it.

Lodemia (stiffly)—Ah, that reminds me, Mr. Hankinson; can you tell me why our marriage is like the color of your nose?

Marcellus—No, dearest; I give it up.

Lodemia—Because I have about come to the conclusion that it can't come off. See? Can't come off. Come off!

MR. REAGAN, the Texas statesman, is said to be very happy in his domestic relations, and has never been heard to swear or utter a hasty or unkind word in his home. How few the wives of public men who know how to make biscuit without putting in too much saleratus!

CURRENT NOTES.

A little boy's first pair of trousers always fit if the pockets are deep enough.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The only people who keep diaries for any length of time are those who keep them for sale. —*Harper's Bazar.*

The Marquis of Calinaux has been ordered by his doctor to bathe his eyes in warm water. "Joseph," he says to his servant, "bring me some boiling water with plenty of ice—it is so warm."—*French Fun.*

"Let us shake off the past!" shouts a Washington paper; "let us no longer cling to the old forms!" Hooray! That's our party. Bring us some new forms to cling to; say about—well, nothing older than 23.—*Burdette.*

"That fellow calls himself a soldier, and he never smelt powder," said Jones to Smith. "Never smelt powder, eh?" "No, sir." "I think you're wrong. I saw him kissing a society girl the other night."—*Boston Courier.*

Reporter—What do you think of the Inter-State Commerce bill's effect on the drama? Tragedian—I don't know, but I should think it would elevate it. Reporter—Elevate it? Tragedian—Yes, sir; knock it sky high.—*Tid-Bits.*

A foreign writer says "the English language is not so flexible as the German." Not so flexible? Umph. Guess that writer never heard the English language fooled with by an American about two seconds after he stepped upon a spool at the top of the stairs. Nothing but its flexibility saved the language from being ripped to pieces.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Whisky never hurt me," said Guzzle, "I've been drinking it for ten years and it never got me down yet; it keeps me up." "Yes," said the colporteur, "I've noticed that you always get high whenever you drink it."—*Burdette.*

A *Popular Science Monthly* writer says that monkeys have conversations. We have not the slightest doubt of it. Their ordinary chatter is about as intelligent and as intelligible as a great deal that we hear from their human brothers and sisters.—*Boston Post.*

"The only possible objection that can be found with the house," said the landlord, after showing all the apartments, "is the absence of a bath-room." "That doesn't make any difference at all," said the would-be tenant; "we are Anarchists."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Omaha wife—Isn't Miss Blank lovely! Cautious husband (who has praised women before)—Well, I wasn't particularly impressed with her. "You weren't?" "No, I thought she was the commonest, homeliest, ugliest——" "O, you brute! She's a perfect picture of me." "O, you mean that Miss Blank. Yes, she's angelic."—*Omaha World.*

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Potter denies that she intends to elevate the stage. If she will use her influence to lower the bonnets all may be forgiven.

Mr. Beecher wrote a letter less than a week before he died in which he said: "I am perfectly well, and wonder whether I shall ever grow old."

Senator Payne and Erastus Wiman are at the head of a gigantic syndicate which proposes to purchase or control all the iron-ore deposits of Canada.

William Badd of Melbourne is a better man than his name would indicate. He spends half his income every year in relieving the needs of deserving people.

The Washington *Post* casually remarks that the difference between Admiral Farragut and Senator Jones of Florida lies in the fact that the former was lashed to the mast and the latter is mashed to the last.

Mrs. Margaret Arnold of Ross County, Ohio, is 109 years old; her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hilliard, who lives in Iowa, is 112; and Mrs. Susan Bailey of Dakota, another sister, is 96—the aggregate age of the three being 317 years.

The Hon. W. L. Scott forgot to draw his salary as a member of the Forty-ninth Congress until last Wednesday, when some one reminded him, while in Washington, that there was a little balance of $9,000 due him on that account.

Senator Stanford, being interviewed upon his return to California, expresses the opinion that Cleveland will be the strongest candidate the Democrats can name in 1888 and that a majority of Republicans are in favor of Blaine.

Henry George delivered a lecture last week at Albany, and was boycotted by the Knights of Labor because of a previous speech which offended them. Even the Henry George Club did not attend, only three or four members being present.

Old John Brown's diary was taken from him at Harper's Ferry with other papers, and is now in the possession of the Government. In the diary is a list of the revolutionist's colleagues, and opposit Fred Douglass' name is the comment "unreliable."

Senator Fair's son, who sacrificed $1,000,000 when he got drunk and shot at ex-Congressman Page, has been sued for $20,000 damages by a hotel clerk who interfered with his pistol practice and whom he also tried to fire out. Altogether it was rather a costly spree.

Bishop Warren of the Methodist Episcopal Church does not believe in gentle preaching to rich sinners. He says there are some pastors who go at it in this style: "Brethren, you must repent, as it were; and be converted, in a measure; or you will be damned, to some extent."

John G. Whittier contributes $50 and this sentiment to the Longfellow monument fund: "The monument to Longfellow is due, and is necessary, to ourselves. His world-wide fame is secure, and it can add nothing to it; but it will be a fitting expression of our love and gratitude for his beautiful work and life."

Harriet Beecher Stowe has two daughters, by no means youthful, who have never married. They are both exceedingly retiring in manner and are seldom met in society. They are sometimes seen on the streets of Hartford, each leading a pet dog. Though scholarly and well read, they have produced nothing in literature which has attracted attention.

Deserted by the Salvation Army.

TORONTO, Ont., March 26.—[Special.]—In October last about a dozen Salvation Army officers left here for missionary work in India. One of them was a young woman whose parents are in comfortable circumstances in this city, and who did everything in their power to dissuade her from going, but without success. Her father has received a letter from the Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, harbor chaplain at Bombay, informing him that she and her companion had been left stranded on the inhospitable shores of India and had been saved from an early and very fearful death by the doctor of the steamship Clem Nugger. A public subscription was raised on their behalf, and the necessary funds produced to send the two girls back to Canada. Mr. Ellison says: "I trust it will be a lesson to them and to others to throw their Christian zeal into channels more genuine and true than those of the Salvation Army, who, if the truth were known of their methods in this country, are far from what they appear to be. We are doing our best to make the matter public at home in England. Perhaps you can help us in America, and so save some from entering on a wild crusade the end of which they know not. These two girls have been saved this time by an appeal to the charitable public, but we cannot promise the same should many similar cases occur."

"Doc" Wilson to Publish a Book.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27.—[Special.]—"Doc" Levi Wilson, who claims to be the son of Philip L. Moen, the Worcester millionaire, has been quietly living in this city since his release from jail, to which his father-in-law and bondsman had consigned him. He confided to an interviewer yesterday the fact that he is making a book, "My Life," in which he tells the complete story of his romantic and mysterious experiences. A New York literary man of prominence is dressing up the story from the incidents which "Doc" furnishes him. An equally prominent publishing house will print the book and "Doc" says that his contract with them provides that the first edition shall consist of 1,000,000 copies. The names of the writer and publishers are kept secret for fear of injunction proceedings on the part of Moen. Wilson says that a novel built upon the story of his career will follow the publication of "My Life."

A Monument to a Nullifier.

The friends and admirers of Robert J. Turnbull, the prime mover of nullification in South Carolina, and the author of the letters of "Brutus" and "The Crisis," soon after his death erected a handsome monument to his memory in St. Philip's churchyard. It is the only monument ever erected by nullifiers to a nullifier in the United States. The massive base and Ionic column were slightly displaced, and the urn surmounting the column was thrown to the ground by the earthquake. The grandson of Mr. Turnbull, who bears the same name, and is now a resident of New York, has been in the city for some weeks and has made arrangements to restore the monument to its original condition. The restoration of the monument to Turnbull and the unveiling of a monument to Calhoun about the same time are striking instances of the eternal fitness of things.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Gold Mines in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—[Special.]—Private news from Golden City says much interest is manifested in the development of the gold mines at that place. These mines have turned out much fine ore the last week, and preparations are being made to work them on an extensive scale. Several new companies have been organized and will begin work immediately. Black sand has been found, containing free gold, metallic copper, and platinum, at the depth of fifty-eight feet, in what geologists claim to be the bed of an ancient stream. Drillings made at different points show these mines cover a distance of about three miles, showing these to be among the most extensive placer mines ever discovered.

Almost the Entire Family Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 27.—J. G. Haggett, owner of mining property in Arizona, was paying a visit to his family in Alameda and took four of his children—three boys and one girl—out in a row-boat fishing. The boat capsized, and what began as a pleasure-trip ended in the death of the father, two sons, and daughter.

He Is Afraid of Blaine.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Mr. Cleveland is keeping a weather eye open for 1888. It will be noticed that no Blaine Republicans got places on the Inter-State Commission. Senator Edmunds' friends were, however, readily recognized.

Great Excitement in Bridgeville.

Kansas City *Times:* St. Louis bought and sold $50,000 worth of property the other day and the papers called it a "flurry in the real-estate market."

A Shining Success.

Kansas City *Times:* Who says prohibition is not a success in Kansas? A $20,000 drug-store has just been established in Abilene.

LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA.

IT IS AS ABSURD IN SOME OF ITS PHASES AS LIFE ANYWHERE.

The Efforts of Society People to Attain Recognition in the Newspapers—One Young Lady's Adventure Following the Use of Paper Bearing a Coat of Arms—A Rector Who Crushed High-Church Ideas Among the Girls—Three Rich Women.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—Society editors could tell some interesting secrets if they would.

The world of fashion thinks it better to be the vogue than to be good. Vanity is more than virtue. Ergo it is only natural then that society should give more thought to pleasing its pride than to propagating piety.

The society man of one of the leading journals was telling me this morning that his daily mail is quite as large as that of the editor-in-chief of his paper, and larger than that of any other man in his office. Of course nine-tenths of the letters contain accounts of dinners, and teas, personal intelligence, or other matter of that stamp which, when turned into print, delights the men and women—especially the women—about whom it is written, and makes them the envy of their neighbors.

It is very delightful to watch the affectations of surprise with which so much of this matter is received, when it appears in print, particularly by the authors.

"Mrs. Blank was wondering how you got that long and complete account of her daughter's marriage that you had in your paper this morning," said a friend to the society writer of whom I was speaking. Mrs. Blank, be it observed, en passant, belongs to one of the oldest families of the most exclusive set of Philadelphia society, and, of course, is flatly opposed to innovations, not to say progress.

"Probably Mrs. Blank would not be any longer mystified," the society man replied, "if you would say to her that the report was printed from manuscript in her own handwriting and signed with her own name."

Tableau, of course.

The other day the editor received a scented note saying: "Can you find space in your paper next Sunday to say, 'One of the jolliest society girls in town entertained her friends Thursday evening at a poker party. Her guests having been sworn to secrecy, they, including the men, were admitted into her boudoir and initiated into the mysteries of the red and blue chips'?" The note was not signed. It was manifestly, however, in the handwriting of a woman; and, unfortunately for her, if she really wished to remain under a veil of anonymity, a crest and coat of arms were conspicuously stamped on the top of the paper. We haven't any Herald's College even in Philadelphia. Two or three big jewelers' shops, however, do all the work for our paste-diamond aristocrats. The newspaper man cut out the insignia of pretended nobility, and, turning up one of the edges of the envelope, caught the imprint of a big firm of jewelers there. He went over to the jewelers' establishment and asked to be shown some samples of armorial work. Almost the first that caught his eye was a copy of the one on his note. The name of the bearer was beneath it. As it turned out, the society man was at an entertainment that night at which a daughter of the owner of the interesting arms of aristocracy was also present. It was not difficult to have himself introduced to her. He made himself as agreeable as he knew how, and, having been dealing with women long enough to find out their weak points, he got on swimmingly. By and by, when they were seated together in a quiet alcove, beneath branches of wide spreading palm, he observed in an off-handed way;

"Pray, tell me how much are you ahead this blessed Lent?"

"Ahead of what; my sins?"

"No; head of the game."

"O-oh! But it's no use denying it. You newspaper men are just horrid. How did you find it out?"

"I got a note, of course."

"A note! But I didn't sign my name."

"You?"

"Yes. I—why—I. O dear, I am just going to cry."

"Don't. I'd be drawn and quartered before I would breathe a word of it."

"Thanks. I know you want to be gallant, but I haven't much faith in nineteenth century martyrs. I wouldn't have it known for the world."

"I thought I understood you to say that you had written the note."

"A note, not the note, you awful creature. But you can't possibly refer to that. How could you, now? I have been betrayed. No facts were given in my note, except a reference to the game of—of——"

"Poker?"

"It would have been so awfully chic to read in the paper about that, and hear all one's friends wondering where it could have taken place. But I wouldn't have them know that I gave it for the world. I wouldn't have our minister know it for worlds. And, my stars, just think what my aunt Cynthia would say."

"They never shall know. Fear not, and come cool your terrors with some orange ice."

By and by, as she sipped the frozen sweet she turned up her eyes and poising the spoon meditatively between her fingers she observed:

"Jack said to me the other evening—you don't know Jack; he is a great friend of mine and taught me the game—he said, said he, I am afraid you never will make a great success at poker."

"And why not, said I."

"Because, said he, you don't amount to a button as a bluffer."

After a while she said: "We are having our coat of arms stamped on all our silver at home. How much prettier this spoon would look with a pretty crest on the handle. We just got our arms from England last month. They were in our family, though, for a thousand years, only we didn't know it, till we had the fact looked up. You should see our arms. They are awfully pretty. The crest is a dragon, winged and——. But, O dear, they are stamped on my writing paper, and I sent you——."

"Here is Mrs. Lookaloft. She has just come in, and, as usual, is telling some marvelous story in equally marvelous English. Come listen to her. You will be amused."

So he hurried over, not so much probably to hear the innocent girl entertained as to save his own bacon as a "bluffer." Besides, he had found out all he wished to know and didn't want to let the girl ascertain that his influence was not so far reaching or his sources of information less numerous than she supposed. It is altogether probable, however, that when she gives another poker party she herself will not make the information public.

Another story that society is smiling about is particularly apposit at this penitential season. A coterie of very bright and very rich girls have developed extremely high-church ideas. One of them, and it is no disparagement to the rest to say that she was the brightest and prettiest of the lot, deemed it her duty to confess what her "all but utter whiteness" held for sin to her beloved pastor. Among other things she told the holy father that she had engaged herself in marriage. She had done it under the rose, and more than that, her fiancé was a youth of whom her parents wouldn't at all approve, and, most heinous of all, he hadn't a dollar to his back. The ghostly father was shocked. But he was a prudent man, and at the first opportunity he slipped off and told the young woman's parents what had been going on. The girl suddenly found herself packed off on a visit to an aunt among the wilds of Western Pennsylvania. The engagement is not yet broken off, but, alas, they say it is soon likely to be. And of course, naturally enough, the faith of the high-church girls has been so seriously shaken that they are all likely to become ultra evangelical in their views.

The three daughters of the late F. A. Drexel, the banker, who are traveling abroad, have reached Rome. They have received a great deal of social attention there from the old Roman nobility and from the English and American residents. They were presented in private audience to Pope Leo XIII., and write glowingly of the grace and dignity of his Holiness, who had already been informed of their munificent charities and of those of their dead father.

The girls, as a trio of unmarried sisters, are the richest in the United States. Their late father left $15,000,000. A million and a half went directly to Roman Catholic charities. The remainder, with the exception of a number of comparatively small specific legacies, was given to the girls for life. In the event of the marriage of any one or all of them the fortune will be divided finally among the children. If any one should not marry or, marrying, have no children, her share would be divided among the offspring of the other or others. In case that all remained single or, in the event of marriage, should have no children, the whole vast estate will be divided among the charities to which the million and a half of dollars have already been given.

The fortune of the girls, with the accumulations since the death of their father, amounts to very much more than $4,000,000 each. They really have so much money that it overwhelms them. They can't spend it, and they have not been able to contrive to give it away fast enough.

Their tour abroad is carried out with a simplicity that contrasts strikingly with the daily life of a good many of our countrywomen abroad. Their retinue of servants consists of just two persons, and they religiously avoid everything that would be likely to bring them into notice. They live with the same sort of simplicity at home. They have a handsome but unostentatious house in the fashionable quarter in the West End. They prefer the country, however, and spend nine months in the year at their splendid place about fifteen miles from town. On their acres they take a position that has an air of feudalism about it. They are the good ladies of the region. They do not go in for fashion at all, so they entertain very little company even at their country place. They are immensely fond of outdoor recreations, however, and of horses and dogs. They have a stable of fine trotters and pacers, and there must be at least fifty varieties represented in the small army of dogs that wander over their place. They are skillful horsewomen, and one meets them frequently cantering along the roads round their home. A run of ten miles is a common indulgence to them, and they have ridden eighteen miles without being altogether worn out. They are well-trained business-women, too, and thoroughly versed in all the mysteries of bookkeeping. They themselves keep the ordinary accounts incidental to the administration of their great fortune.

But it is their charities that distinguish them most.

They do not expend for themselves a tithe of the amount they give away. Their charities are broad, continuous, many, and generous. They have a long list of regular pensioners, some of whom were also the pensioners of their dead father. Their gifts to eleemosynary institutions, amount to a fortune every year. Near their house is a handsome little chapel. They support that, too. But being of a deeply religious turn of mind they doubtless get their money's worth out of that, for they attend early service there daily, weekdays as well as Sundays. A considerable part of Sunday afternoon they put in teaching a Sunday-school class made up from the poorer children round their home. The class meets in their house, and besides spiritual instruction it individually and collectively receives a good deal of material support.

Their latest and most extensive charitable undertaking is the building of an industrial home for boys some three miles from their country place. The inmates, besides the ordinary secular teaching, will receive instruction in the agricultural and manual arts, and in the keeping of accounts. The school is intended to rival in scope and usefulness Girard College in this city. The buildings are now under way and will be ready for occupancy before many months. About a quarter of a million dollars have been laid out already, and when the institution is open and running the three little maids are to pay all the current expenses out of their private purse. During their journey abroad they have visited all the principal retreats and educational institutions for the young, and they write that they have acquired a good deal of knowledge that may be applied with profit to the institution now building. They have taken good care, too, that no one dependent in any degree upon them shall suffer by their absence in Europe. By their special direction all their charities are carried out for them by a woman delegated for that purpose.

As the richest girls in the world, they will do well as models, will they not?

The Quaker City is proud of them, and do you wonder?

It was said that they intended to become nuns and end their days in a cloister. But I may say by authority that there is no ground whatever for the rumor.

They may marry yet. J. W. K.

RESCUED FROM THE SEA.

Thrilling Experience of the Captain of a Schooner and His Wife.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—[Special.]—Capt. S. E. Woodbury and wife, who were picked up at sea Wednesday last from the wreck of the schooner Linah C. Kaminski of Georgetown, S. C., have arrived here on the German ship Dakota. Capt. Schaefer of the Dakota says that March 23 he sighted the wreck and took off Capt. Woodbury and his wife, who had been alone on the sinking vessel for thirty hours. They were nearly exhausted. Capt. Woodbury tells a thrilling story. "We sailed from Georgetown, S. C., March 7 with a cargo of naval stores for New York. We encountered bad weather almost from the beginning of the passage. About 2 a. m. last Tuesday an alarm was given that a vessel was right ahead. In less time than it takes to tell it the vessels came together head on. The stranger, a three-masted schooner, struck on our port bow, cutting waist and side down from fore to the mizzen rigging to below the deck. As soon as we struck the other schooner dropped anchor, which separated us, and a minute thereafter my main and mizzen masts came down with a crash. I also think the mainmast of the other schooner fell, as I heard a crash on board her also. While the two vessels were together my crew of mates, men, and steward deserted my vessel and jumped on board the other, leaving myself and wife all alone. As soon as we separated we drifted helplessly away to the leeward. During the whole of Tuesday I kept a lookout for passing vessels. A number were seen, but not one bore down to us. One schooner passed so close that I could see the men walking on deck, and they must have seen us in our helpless condition, but made no effort to come near. Mrs. Woodbury was painfully bruised by the force of the collision, but bore up wonderfully well during the trying day and night we spent alone on the deck of the Kaminski. It remained for Capt. Schaefer to liberate us from our perilous position, and like a feeling man, he bore down to us and sent a boat to our rescue." A dispatch from Philadelphia states that the crew of the Kaminski arrived there today.

IN DIRE DISTRESS.

The Merchants of New Brunswick Threatened with Utter Ruin.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 26.—[Special.]—The Province of New Brunswick is now face to face with the greatest financial crisis in its history, and one which will have most disastrous effects on the lumber and shipping interests. The failure of the Maritime Bank and of the great lumber firms of the Stewarts, Guy, Bevan & Co., and George McLeod is only a premonition of what is coming. For the last five years the province has been struggling with the severe depression in trade. Lumbering and shipping, the great staple industries of the province, have been at the lowest point ever reached. The recent failures have completely paralyzed them and the industries depending on them. There was more than $1,500,000 on deposit in the Maritime Bank and the private bank of McLellan & Co. All this has been swept away, and it is only a question of days when a great many business firms, both large and small, must go under. This deplorable situation, taken in connection with the probability of retaliation from the United States, will give the province a setback from which it will not recover for a decade.

An Unprofitable Season.

Those dames who entered the matrimonial market last December with "daughters to [illegible]" have found the last season a very [illegible] one. Never has there been such an [illegible] of marriageable girls, from the blushing buds to the old stagers who will never see their thirtieth birthdays again, yet the weddings can be counted on one's fingers. The wealthy Miss Patten, the wealthy Miss Ryan, and half a dozen others have been radiant with Hymen's [illegible] and their example is to be followed by Miss [illegible] and Miss Kate Willard. But the marriageable men evidently prefer the enjoyment of [illegible] to the reckless prodigality and coarse extravagance of modern social life, and the girls turn up their noses at the good old ways of [illegible] and economical matrimony. So the mammas must pack up their daughters' wardrobes and go to the watering-places, there to dispose of their demoiselles a marier.—*Washington Letter.*

Secretary Lamar's Peculiar Methods.

Mr. Lamar's office methods are quite [illegible]. It is a good deal as though he bowed to [illegible] praised Allah, shut his eyes, and [illegible] the first paper he could find without looking. He is fond of taking up a case, going half [illegible] and then setting it away to see, as he says, [illegible] won't get sour over night." That [illegible] the hit-and-miss way in which some of [illegible] ness before him is turned out so [illegible] other equally obvious matters wait [illegible] mar is a good deal at the mercy of [illegible] negligence, and design in all his [illegible] —*Washington Letter.*

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AGAINST COERCION IN IRELAND.

His Protest Against the Measure as Vigorous as Was Once His Support of the Idea—Chamberlain's Warning Against Allowing Liberalism to Become Identified with Lawlessness—Corruption Discovered in a Department of the Egyptian Government—A Conspiracy in Spain.

LONDON, March 26.—[New York Tribune Special Cable.]—The majority of eighty-nine for giving precedence to coercion is rather less than was expected. Some stanch supporters of the Government felt that Mr. Smith made a mistake in tactics, if in nothing else, in asking the House of Commons to surrender all its time to a bill the nature and details of which were not disclosed in advance. Considerations of this sort, coupled with repugnance to coercion, induced some ten or twelve Tories and Liberal-Unionists to absent themselves. The debate has been thoroughout a party debate. Mr. Gladstone for the first time openly took the lead of the combined Liberal and Parnellite forces. His speech against coercion in the House Thursday is what his friends call a fighting speech, and both sides regard it as ominous of coming trouble. The Parnellites understood it as a direct encouragement to obstruction, which the Gladstonians have heretofore said their leader would never descend to. Members listened with amazement to what sounded very like a menace to the Speaker, based on prospective application of the closure. His protest against coercion in any shape or form was as vigorous as his former support of it when he was himself in office and responsible for law and order in Ireland. Much of his attack on the Government was most effective. His power of mastering voluminous blue books was shown in the use made of the Cowper Commission report. He, of course, entirely supported Mr. Morley's amendment, which indeed he is said to have drawn. His voice failed him long before the end came. The general feeling in the House was that the speech was intended rather for the country than for immediate debating effect. It has exasperated his opponents, who denounce it as a purely partisan harangue, and even some of his own followers ask wonderingly whether Mr. Gladstone really is going to take his policy from Labouchère.

Mr. Chamberlain's reply was in the uncompromising tone with which the public is now familiar. Perhaps the most impressive passage was the warning to his former colleagues against allowing Liberalism to become identified with lawlessness. His speech amounted to a pledge to sustain the Ministry in coercive as well as remedial measures. The Parnellites, who gave Mr. Gladstone the chief support he got in cheering, interrupted Mr. Chamberlain frequently and bitterly, but seldom with effect. No man is cooler in debate or readier in retort.

Mr. Goschen had to undergo a similar experience last night. The noise at one time from the Irish benches brought him to a full stop. Mr. Goschen has, in fact, a gift of irritating the Parnellites by pungent directness of speech and force of statement. None of the other speeches require notice. Mr. Parnell's complaint at the end that no time had been given to the Irish members to discuss the subject had a humorous effect in view of their studied silence during nearly the whole debate.

The Government has the urgency it demanded, but the Opposition say the bill will not get on much faster for that. Obstruction at every stage by every parliamentary means is to be the order of the day. But the Unionist alliance holds good, even under the strain of coercion. The new closure rule has already been shown to be efficient, and the Speaker is known to be resolute. On the whole, the advantages in the coming struggle are not all on one side.

Lord Salisbury's health excites continued uneasiness among his friends, who say he is rather going down hill than up, and complain that he continues to work twice as much as he should, and insists on dealing himself with all the most difficult and intricate subjects. His speech last night in the House of Lords on the tithes presented him in a new character as a friend of the tenant rather than the landlord. The tithes have long been a sore subject, perhaps the most exasperating of all burdens on property. Lord Salisbury's bill proposes that this tax shall be levied hereafter on the owner instead of the occupier.

The Imprisonment of Father Keller.

DUBLIN, March 27.—At a public meeting at the Youghal Town-Hall today a fund was started for the widow and family of Hanlon, who was recently killed by the police. Father Keller and others sent contributions.

At a league meeting in Youghal today it was resolved that no rent will be paid while Father Keller is in prison. A letter was read from Father Hayes of America inclosing £5 for the purchase of the spade with which the girl Quirk knocked down a bailiff during the Glenbeigh evictions.

A Suspect Arrested.

LONDON, March 27.—The sentry on guard at the powder-magazine in the Chatham dock-yard noticed a man lurking about the magazine last night. The man not replying to the challenge the sentry bayoneted him in the thigh. He was found to be an employé named Clarke, and was sent to a hospital to be detained as a "suspect."

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says he believes that the Vatican will not openly exercise its influence on the Irish priests.

MISSIONS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Interesting Statement of the Work Being Done by Americans.

LONDON, March 26.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Yesterday a drawing-room meeting was held at the house of Sir Tancred, Bart., in Bayswater, for the purpose of explaining the objects and work of the American mission in Asiatic Turkey. Dr. Trowbridge, President of the Central Turkey College at Aintab, Northern Syria, took the chair. The proceedings were opened by Sir Thomas, who desired to know the nature of the country and people within the region of the mission. It appeared that the college was an institution sprung up in connection with the work of the American missionaries in the Turkish Empire, its immediate object being the training of men to act as native pastors and teachers in the surrounding region and to give others the education to enable them to become doctors, lawyers, and merchants. Those who are to become pastors receive additional training in the theological seminary at Marash, sixty miles north. The people benefited were mostly Armenians, but persons of all nationalities and religions were eligible. The hospital at Aintab is the only one of any value in the interior of Asiatic Turkey. Over 2,000 clinical patients were treated in 1886. For the last ten years between ten and twenty medical students have been constantly under training. The teachers of the college are Americans and Armenians educated in America and the art schools of Turkey. The situation of the college is healthy and central, sixty miles north of Aleppo and thirty miles from Euphrates. It is supported by the tuition fees of students and voluntary contributions. The native people themselves have taken a deep interest in the institution and, although poor, contributed $7,000 toward its establishment in 1886. The people of Aintab alone raised $1,000 for the hospital. The income did not cover the expenditures and more aid was needed. The Rev. Taylor also spoke in favor of the work of the mission. The meeting voted thanks to Sir Thomas and Lady Tancred for their accommodation. Acknowledgment was made also for the interest and aid heretofore had in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

SPAIN.

Discovery of a Dynamite Conspiracy—Suspected Men Arrested.

MADRID, March 27.—The rumors current during the last two days of the discovery of a dynamite conspiracy have been confirmed by the arrest of many persons connected with the plot. Among the prisoners are several palace officials, the palace armorer, and a relative of a well-known Ministerial Deputy. The Deputy alluded to will question the Government in the Cortes tomorrow with reference to the affair. The Government telegraphed to the Governors of Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Cadiz, Valladolid, and other provinces to arrest all suspected persons, and the arrests were made simultaneously with those in Madrid. The prisoners belong mostly to the lower classes with exception of two detectives and a royal gamekeeper. They will be tried by the ordinary criminal court.

GERMANY.

Origin of the Kulturkampf—State of Emperor William's Health.

BERLIN, March 27.—The *North German Gazette*, referring to the statement of the organ of the Centre party that Prussia began the Kulturkampf in consequence of the action of the Vatican Council of 1870 in proclaiming Papal infallibility, publishes letters from Prince Bismarck and Count Taukirschen, then Prussian Chargé d'Affaires in Rome, showing that after the issue of the decree of the Vatican Council and the Italian occupation of Rome no change occurred in the relations between Prussia and the Vatican, and that the change arose afterward through the action of the party since called the Centre party.

Emperor William, who has been suffering from a cold, passed a good night, and was able to sleep, with the exception of a few intervals of wakefulness. The eye which had become inflamed is better.

Count von Moltke has received the star of the Grand Commandership of the Hohenzollern Order.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Egyptian Officials Guilty of Malfeasance—The Accusations.

CAIRO, March 27.—An inquiry into the Survey Department has revealed a complicity of Egyptian officials in fraudulent sales of State lands and the existence of a ring in the finance ministry whereby the Egyptian Government has been defrauded out of £90,000. Mason Bey, an American, is at the head of the department. He declares he is in no way responsible for the fraudulent practices, and demands an inquiry in order to clear himself.

Proceeds of Davitt's Lecture.

GLASGOW, March 27.—[Copyright, 1887, James Gordon Bennett.]—Michael Davitt, in reference to the cable dispatches about the proceeds of his New York lecture in aid of Dr. McGlynn, today said: "I have nothing to say except that I left the proceeds of the New York lecture at the disposal of Mr. Patrick Ford, who organized the meeting."

The Affairs of Bulgaria.

SOPHIA, March 27.—The trial at Lubnitzer of persons charged with being implicated in the late uprising is ended. Of the prisoners five were sentenced to death and sixty-one to imprisonment, and eight were acquitted.

LONDON, March 28.—M. Hitrovo, the Russian Minister at Bucharest, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to confer with M. de Giers on the Bulgarian question.

British Briefs.

Lilian Nordica appeared as Marguerite in "Faust" at the Covent Garden Theatre Saturday night. She was frequently recalled. An American singer, Vettra, undertook the role of Mephistopheles at three hours' notice, and was successful.

Lord Randolph Churchill has returned to London in improved health.

A NIGHT OF PERIL.

Fearful Experience of a Party in Crossing the Missouri.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 27.—[Special.]—F. B. Thayer, a Pullman car conductor on the Northern Pacific Road, gives the following graphic account of a perilous trip of a party of twelve made across the river at Bismarck Thursday night during the ice-gorge there. His orders were imperative to cross the river, and he managed to hire five men to take him and six passengers across in a yawl. The flood was at its hight, the Missouri River was full of floating ice, and it seemed almost impossible for a boat to live in the angry torrent. A steamer from Bismarck had made a trip early in the day, landing up-stream a distance of four miles from Mandan. Mr. Thayer's story is as follows: "We left the landing about 5 o'clock. It looked as though we would make the trip to Bismarck before dark, as the current was running so swiftly that it was only necessary to steer the boat and keep her head down-stream. Suddenly, and without warning, a squall struck us, the boat almost upset, so violent was the shock, and we shipped a sea that completely filled the bottom of our frail bark and gave us a ducking. The wind seemed to have started the ice, and we were continually being caught in eddies that would turn the boat around and make it unmanageable, even with four strong men at the oars. Once we collided with an ice floe with such force that it seemed as if we should go to the bottom; a miracle must have been performed to save us. We gradually worked the boat into the tree tops that were a few feet above water, and secured anchorage, and then discussed the situation. By this time it was quite dark. We had the choice of remaining where we were all night or venturing out into the main channel and taking the chance of reaching our destination. We naturally chose the former course. The wind had increased in violence and soon after dark it commenced to rain, then hail, and finally snow. Our clothing was wet through and finally froze stiff. One of the party had got his feet wet and changed his stockings. But his shoes froze and he was so benumbed that he could not get them on again. He then took a coat from his satchel, cut the sleeves out, and wrapped his feet in the sleeves. We stood up in the boat, stamped, swung our arms to keep our blood in circulation, and resorted to every form of exercise that our cramped position would permit. One of the party finally gave up and declared he didn't care if he did freeze to death, and sank down in the boat. I aroused him by a smart slap in the face, that angered him, and he got up and wanted to fight. The same thing occurred several times during that awful night, and I am satisfied that we should all have perished but for such measures. The roaring of the river and the cracking of ice were simply awful. At times we could not make ourselves heard, and to add to our discomfiture we could hear quite near us the screams of two mountain lions, probably in some tree-top imprisoned by the flood. At last the long weary hours wore away, and a faint gleam of light appeared in the eastern sky, and as it grew lighter the tide gradually went down and the muddy waves diminished in size. There was less ice in the river too, and with benumbed hands we unfastened our mooring and drifted with the flood down the river, and finally managed to get ashore."

THE LAWMAKERS.

No Money to Be Paid to the Printing "Combine" in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Messick's joint resolution, which passed the House Friday, instructing the State Auditor and Treasurer not to pay out any more money upon the printing contracts brought the State officers together in their capacity as a State Board of Contracts yesterday. After talking over the situation they came to the conclusion that the Legislature in any event could not abrogate the contract, but they also concluded that they did not care to enter into any controversy with the lawmakers on that point, and as the suspension would in their opinion only be temporary they decided not to issue or pay any more warrants to the printing "combine." It remains to be seen whether Rokker & Co. will do any more printing, and if they will not the whole steal may be summarily settled, and probably with some small saving to the State, especially in the work yet to be done.

The funeral of Gen. Shepherd has brought several members of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy into the city, and a canvass for the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the institution has begun. The candidates so far are: Dr. Chapin of Jackson, Mr. Gary of Chicago, editor of the *Comrade*, and John Reaves, the present Clerk of the House. A petition for the appointment of the latter has been signed by many members of the Legislature.

Measures Acted Upon in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 27.—[Special.]—The House yesterday passed the Compulsory Education bill, and it will go to the Senate for confirmation. The House also passed a special election law for the city of Omaha that is an exact counterpart of the New York City election law of the present time. In the Senate the bill to incorporate mutual fire insurance companies passed; also a bill to incorporate secret societies and exempt them from the operations of the State life-insurance laws. Favorable recommendations were secured for the bill pardoning a convict each year from the penitentiary, and also the bill making eight hours the legal standard for a day's work. The Senate bill compelling railroads to place on sale thousand-mile tickets at two and a half cents a mile was recommended to pass.

BOUND TO HAVE BREAD.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE SCOTIA ARRIVE AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Wild Scenes as They Struggle with Each Other for the Provisions Which Are Given Them—The Officers Overpowered While the Immigrants Fight for the Loaves—Some Fall Sick Because of Their Gluttony—Resolutions by the Anarchists—Trouble at St. Stephen's.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special.]—The wrecking-barge Haggerty arrived at Castle Garden this afternoon with 530 of the Scotia's immigrants on board, and during the evening seventy more arrived by rail.

They rushed into the rotunda pell-mell, shrieking and howling for food like ravenous wolves. They crowded around the lunch-tables, climbing over each other and trampling on the helpless women and children. Pandemonium reigned supreme for fully an hour. It is customary to register all immigrants before they enter the rotunda, but the red tape was broken on this occasion by Superintendent Jackson. The force of the mass of people was so great that the officers who were stationed to keep order were swept aside like straws. The seething mass could not be restrained.

Superintendent Jackson gave orders to give them all the food they needed and charge it to the Commissioners of Emigration. Then the distribution of food began. It was impossible to regulate the distribution. The strong men crowded to the front with uplifted arms and their eyes starting from their sockets crying in Italian, "Bread, bread." The surging mob was utterly uncontrollable. The officers of the Garden aided the distribution by throwing the loaves over the heads of the nearest to the outskirts of the crowd. Every time a loaf was fired into the crowd twenty or more scrambled and in some cases fought to get it. The dry bread was a luxury. In a short time all the food was gone. The women and children were cared for and milk and beer added to their portion. The complaints of the unfortunate immigrants were most unfavorable to the company and particularly to the Captain of the Scotia. The seventy additional passengers, who came by rail from Patchogue, arrived about 9 o'clock tonight. They were transferred from Long Island City on the steamboat John F. Moore. They were even more ravenous than the others. They were fed at the Garden—a fresh supply of provisions having been obtained. Many of the Italians were sick from eating after their long fast. Several writhed in agony on the floor of the rotunda.

Neither the general nor passenger offices of the Fabre Line were open today, but a representative of the line busied himself at Castle Garden in looking after the welfare of the immigrants. Some of these complain that they were not well treated on board the Scotia. One of the immigrants, Dominick Tradello, states that the food given out during the voyage was of the poorest quality, and there was little of it. One loaf of bread and ten potatoes usually constituted a dinner for ten people. Occasionally they received a little meat, but it was wretched stuff. Two or three spoonfuls of macaroni and a slice of bread were their daily rations for three days. One day Capt. Ruffat ordered twenty-three of the immigrants down the stoke-hole to shovel coal. One of the men refused to go to work until he was given something to eat, whereupon Capt. Ruffat knocked him down with a marlinespike, breaking one of his limbs. After the passengers were landed they came to the city by different routes, and children were purposely separated from their parents. The statements of this man were corroborated by several of the other immigrants, but in justice to Capt. Ruffat it must be stated that they are not generally believed. The placing of the immigrants on short rations was a necessary precaution.

The Scotia was still ashore this afternoon with no immediate prospects of floating her. She pounded heavily all day, owing to the heaving surf running, but anchors laid by the wrecking company's force kept her from being driven further on the beach. The seventy passengers for whom there was not accommodation in the Haggerty were housed and cared for in the Government house Friday night and this morning were transported across the Great South Bay to Patchogue, whence they were brought to this city.

TROUBLE IN ST. STEPHEN'S.

The Removal of Flowers on Dr. McGlynn's Confessional Causes a Row.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special.]—There were troublous times again in St. Stephen's Church today, and Capt. Ryan and his policemen came in for their share of condemnation by the adherents and enthusiastic followers of Dr. McGlynn. It has been the custom among the stanchest of those who held to their former priest to decorate his confessional with garlands of flowers, and since he has been absent from the church they have kept up the custom. An effort was made some time ago to have this decoration stopped, but it was unsuccessful. After high mass was said today Father Colton determined that this should be done. Some policemen were called in and two men began to take down the flowers. A crowd rushed upon them and they were forced to desist. Then the police were ordered to clear the church, which they did, and then they pulled down the flowers and threw them into the street. There was much excitement when the church was being cleared and afterwards. Mary Halligan, an old servant of Dr. McGlynn, who has distinguished herself before in her zeal for her former father and employer, with her umbrella fell upon Carpenter W. Padu, who was one to remove the flowers, and belabored him. She struck all over him, and only desisted from failure of strength and a failure of efficiency on the part of the umbrella. During the scramble in front of the church a boy named Anderson was thrown down and slightly hurt. A piece of black muslin had been placed on the railing of the church with the words: "We mourn our loss; dead to us, but never shall be forgotten—our dear pastor." This was also torn down and cut away.

GENERAL GOTHAM NEWS.

The Central Labor Union Condemns Mayor Walcott, Who Forbade Mrs. Parsons Speaking.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special.]—A majority of the delegates at today's meeting of the Central Labor Union again put themselves on record as champions of Anarchists and the principles of anarchy by denouncing Mayor Walcott of Columbus, O., and taking up the cause of the mulatto Anarchist, Mrs. Lucy Parsons, who has been traveling over the country. The miscellaneous section introduced a set of resolutions, which were carried, stating that Mayor Walcott had denied to Mrs. Parsons the right of free speech, when she intended publicly to defend her husband and the other Anarchists in prison at Chicago, by forbidding her to speak in a hall. Mrs. Parsons, the resolutions claimed, did not violate any clause of the law, but simply made use of the right of free speech guaranteed her under the Constitution; therefore the Central Labor Union protested against the tyranny of Mayor Walcott and called him "A political heeler and society-saver, the little Bismarck of Columbus, who demonstrates that the capitalists of the country are attempting to run it on the level of monarchy-ridden Europe." Seeing this, the Central Union "severely condemns this action, not as wild Anarchists but as peaceable workingmen protecting the right of free speech and free assembly."

STEAMSHIP SALERNO DISABLED.

The steamship P. Caland of the Netherlands Line arrived at quarantine from Rotterdam this evening. She fell in with the steamship Salerno of the Wilson Line in a disabled condition at 2 p. m. March 23. The Salerno was bound for this port from Copenhagen, which she left Feb. 28. She carried but few passengers and was under command of Capt. Rogers. It was blowing heavily from west-southwest and a high sea was running when the Salerno was sighted. She was under sail and flying signals of distress. Capt. Rogers signaled that his engines were disabled and that he desired to be taken in tow. The sea was too heavy to admit of the passage of a hawser between the two vessels, and Capt. Bonjer offered to lie to until the weather should moderate. The Salerno was able to make about four miles an hour with her sails, and the Caland kept up with her. At midnight a heavy snow squall obscured the vessels. When it cleared again the Salerno could not be seen. Capt. Bonjer concluded that the Salerno had kept off in order to secure greater speed, as she had shown no blue lights or rockets. The Caland cruised about until 7 o'clock next morning, and finding no trace of the Salerno resumed her journey. Capt. Bonjer thinks that the Salerno made for Halifax, 800 miles northwest of the point where she was last seen.

HER HUSBAND MISSING.

A neat-looking French woman, leading two little children, each of whom staggered under the weight of a heavy satchel, appeared in the Congers Street Police Station at Brooklyn tonight, and said she was hunting for her husband. She lived in Chicago, she said, and her name was Mary Priestner. Her husband was employed by a tanner in Brooklyn, and a week ago he wrote to her to join him. She left Chicago Friday and arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, but there was no husband awaiting for her. She made her way over South ferry to Brooklyn, and, meeting a gentleman on the street, was directed to the station-house. She was cared for during the night, and tomorrow the interpreter of Justice Murray's court will join in the effort to find the missing Priestner.

PROPERTY LAID IN ASHES.

A Great Steel Manufactory Destroyed at Syracuse—Other Blazes.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 27.—The Sanderson Steel-Works in Geddes, a suburb of this city, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the fire department was engaged at a fire in another part of the city. In an hour the buildings, which covered two acres of ground, were in ruins. The loss is upward of $220,000. The property belonged to Sanderson of Sheffield, England, who started the works in this city twelve years ago.

WABASH, Ind., March 27.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in a rear room of the servants' quarters of the Tremont House, a three-story brick building used as an annex to the Lutz House, and just across an alley from the latter. Notwithstanding the efforts of the hotel people to arouse the guests the flames made such rapid progress that many were barely enabled to escape in their night clothing. A high wind prevailing at the time transformed the building into a seething mass of fire, baffling all attempts to remove the furniture. It becoming evident that the structure was doomed attention was turned to saving the Lutz Hotel, which caught fire in a dozen places, but was saved by a faithful fight lasting an hour. Mrs. M. A. Newman, proprietress of the Tremont, lost $1,400 in cash, jewelry, and notes, while occupants of the rooms lost as much more. The total loss on the building is about $14,000 and on contents $6,000. The insurance aggregates $14,500, distributed among the following companies:

Home, New York	$2,000	Girard, Philadelphia	$2,000
Merchants', Jersey City	2,000	Phenix, Brooklyn	2,500
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	2,500	Fire Associat'n, Philadelphia	1,500
		National, Hartford	2,500

RALEIGH, N. C., March 27.—[Special.]—Early this morning the extensive cotton-seed oil and fertilizer mills here, which were the best in the South save those at Columbia, S. C., were burned. The new oil-mill was built last year. Its capacity was 2,400 gallons daily, while the capacity of the fertilizer-mill was seventy-five tons daily. Last autumn the mills were acquired by the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust, which operated them day and night to their full capacity. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $37,000. Four colored firemen were injured by falling walls.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—The residence of Mrs. Carrie Corcoran, a widow 80 years old, burned at Walnut Hills today, and she was so badly burned that she died at 9:30 tonight.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 27.—Fire tonight destroyed several buildings in the business portion of the Village of Avoca, this State. Loss about $50,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 28—1:30 a. m.—A fire at the southwest corner of Main and Washington streets gives promise of proving very disastrous. The entire half-square is threatened.

THE LABOR UNIONS.

Business Before the Central Labor Union Yesterday—Labor Notes.

The Central Labor Union met yesterday at No. 54 West Lake street and discussed at great length a plan submitted by Typographical Union No. 9 to establish a Central Labor Union job and book printing office with a capital of $3,000, the concern to be ready for work Sept. 1 next. The plan was referred, with favorable report, to the unions for indorsement. A complaint was made by the Carpenters' Union that E. J. Lehmann of the Fair was working his carpenters ten hours per day. It was moved to boycott him, but the matter was referred to the Boycott Committee for investigation. It was directed that the $146 realized two weeks ago by an entertainment of the Central Labor Union be paid to the families of the imprisoned Anarchists. They decided to hold a monster picnic in the Sheffield Grove July 31. The following were appointed a committee on organization and agitation: Messrs. Schmidt, K. Messer, Lowe, Emil Kernesse, and Vurmann.

THE McCORMICK STRIKE WAS WRONG.

There was a large assemblage of iron-molders at Zeph's Hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to discuss the establishment of a union for the bench and machinery molders of Chicago. P. Fitzpatrick of Cincinnati, O., President of the Iron-Molders' Association of North America, presided. He detailed the benefits such unions had worked in other cities and stated that Chicago iron-molders were in a worse condition than any of the craft throughout the country. I. R. Redfern followed. E. Mullery was the last and most important speaker. He related the cause of the disruption of their previous Union No. 239, which was too weak to govern its unruly members. "If we had had a strong organization at the time of the McCormick strike," he said, "that strike would never have been started. We may as well admit that it was, in every way, an unjust one. The company offered us what was fair, but we were not strong enough to govern the hot-headed element who shouted for things beyond sense and reason. If we have another union we must have a strong one, so that we can fight our opponents inside, who are often more dangerous than those outside." Mr. Mullery then announced that another meeting would take place this evening at 8 o'clock.

NOTES.

The Coal Unloaders' Assembly, K. of L., held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the corner of Wells and Huron streets. It is reported that they voted $15 from the treasury to the Socialist campaign fund.

The Chicago Knights of Labor assemblies have received a circular containing the following from Local Assembly No. 7,082 of Fort Scott, Kas.: "The boom in Fort Scott, Kas., is among the real-estate dealers only, and is a gambling scheme to induce emigration to this place. There is no work here for any one; the demand is more than supplied. Do not come looking for work; you will be disappointed if you do."

Local Political News.

The Hebrew Political Club of the Seventh Ward held a meeting last evening at Schwerdt's Hall, No. 183 West Fourteenth street. This is a club of Independents who have decided to support the ticket which is best calculated to subserve the interests of the city, after hearing speakers from the various parties in the field. Last week George Schilling and other lights of the Socialistic party were heard, and last evening Miles Kehoe, E. S. Hamburger, Joseph H. Weber, J. T. Brentano, and R. C. Craft presented the Republican side of the question. All the speakers were well received, especially Mr. Craft, who succeeded in fairly capturing his audience. He said: "The issue is a square one between order and anarchy," and this seemed the prevailing sentiment. Thanks were voted to the speakers of the evening, and it was resolved to call a special meeting of the club next Saturday to decide on the party of their choice in the coming campaign. The Hebrew Political Club is composed of the entire Jewish population of the Seventh Ward and has between 400 and 500 members. A. Mountain and Isidore Myers are, respectively, President and Secretary.

The Executive Committee of the Socialists at a meeting last night passed a resolution repudiating all idea of fusion with the Democrats and protesting against any sort of a trade or dicker with that party. Its candidates are up and it proposes that they shall get the party's vote on a straight ticket.

Sokinka Hall, No. 175 West Twelfth street, was crowded to the doors at the special meeting of the Bohemian Club of the Eighth Ward last evening. One-third of the audience were ladies, who listened with interested attention to the political speeches made. Anton Pregler, President of the club, presided, and O. F. Chott delivered an eloquent welcome address to the guests of the evening. John A. Roche, C. Herman Plautz, and D. W. Nickerson were introduced and received with tumultuous applause, of which the ladies did their full share. They then took their leave. Stirring speeches were made by R. C. Craft, William Caspar, Justice E. C. Hamburger, A. J. Miksch, nominee for Alderman of this ward, and others.

Jefferson.

The Central Committee of the People's Reform and Annexation party has called primaries for this evening from 7 to 9 p. m., and the convention for Tuesday evening at the corner of Milwaukee and Powell avenues. Part of the work of the convention is anticipated in the nomination for reëlection of Dr. D. B. Fonda and S. S. Kimbell as Trustees. With a view to healing the break made some ten days ago William Baragwanath may be named as the third candidate. The rest of the present incumbents are likely to be renominated. By resolution of the Central Committee only Democrats and Republicans will be allowed to vote at the primaries, thus barring out the Socialists. The latter have held several meetings in Almira, Maplewood, and Humboldt. They hang to their ticket, and claim, through a house-to house canvass, over 1,000 votes. One of their candidates for Trustee was found not qualified and resigned. A substitute will not be selected until after the convention of their opponents.

THE WEATHER.

Predictions for Today and Results of Yesterday's Observations.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28—1 a. m.—For Ohio, fair weather, preceded by rain in the northern portion, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Indiana, generally fair weather, colder, northerly winds.

For Illinois, fair weather, colder in the eastern portion, nearly stationary temperature in the western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern Michigan, fair weather, preceded by rain or snow in the eastern portion, colder in the eastern portion, stationary temperature; in the western portion, northwesterly winds.

Cautionary signals are changed at Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall last 8 hours
New York	...	..	...	...	...
Washington	...	..	...	...	...
New Orleans, La.	...	..	...	...	...
Cincinnati, O.	...	..	...	...	...
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.68	39	S. W.	Lt. rain	.27
Oswego, N. Y.	29.85	28	S.	Lt. rain	.01
Rochester, N. Y.	29.97	35	S.	Lt. rain	.04
Erie, Pa.	29.65	42	S.	Lt. rain	.05
Cleveland, O.	29.70	35	N.	Cloudy	.20
Sandusky, O.	29.77	24	N. W.	Cloudy	.20
Toledo, O.	29.81	28	N. W.	Cloudy	.06
Detroit, Mich.	29.77	24	N.	Cloudy	.31
Alpena, Mich.	29.96	20	N. E.	Lt. snow	.31
Escanaba, Mich.	29.18	11	N.	Clear	*
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.93	17	N.	Clear	.12
Mackinaw City, Mich.	30.07	17	W.	Clear	.02
Marquette, Mich.	30.21	11	N. W.	Clear	...
Port Huron, Mich.	29.77	22	N. W.	Lt. snow	.08
Chicago, Ill.	29.88	22	N. W.	Lt. snow	.02
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.97	17	N.	Fair	.40
Duluth, Minn.	30.29	14	N. W.	Clear	...
St. Paul, Minn.	30.25	20	N. W.	Clear	...
La Crosse, Wis.	30.20	23	N. W.	Clear	...
Davenport, Ia.	30.17	19	N.	Clear	...
Des Moines, Ia.	30.23	21	N. W.	Clear	...
Keokuk, Ia.	30.20	26	...	...	...
Cairo, Ill.	30.15	34	N. W.	Cloudy	.10
Springfield, Ill.	30.13	26	N. W.	Cloudy	...
St. Louis, Mo.	30.12	31	N.	Cloudy	...
Lamar, Mo.	30.26	29	N.	Cloudy	...
Leavenworth, Kas.	30.29	24	N. W.	Clear	...
Omaha, Neb.	30.29	24	N.	Clear	...
Huron, Dak.	30.28	24	N.	Lt. snow	*
Yankton, Dak.	30.22	25	N. W.	Clear	...
Moorhead, Minn.	30.32	22	N. E.	Cloudy	...
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.50	4	N.	Clear	*
Bismarck, Dak.	30.31	19	N. E.	Lt. snow	.03
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.44	12	N. E.	Clear	...
Helena, Mont.	30.10	45	S. W.	Cloudy	...
Deadwood, Dak.	30.29	27	N. E.	Lt. snow	.17
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.14	40	N.	Cloudy	...
Denver, Colo.	30.13	44	N. W.	Clear	...
Dodge City, Kas.	30.26	33	N.	Clear	...
El Paso, Tex.	30.30	43	...	Clear	...
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.24	46	N.	Clear	...
Fort Garry	30.58	—3	N.	Clear	...
Minnedosa	30.59	—1	N.	Clear	...
Medicine Hat	30.22	28	...	Clear	...

*Too small to measure.

Delayed Trains.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27.—[Special.]—The snow-storm which began in this region at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night continued until 8 o'clock this evening with unabated fierceness, causing considerable delay to trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul lines and the Wisconsin Central, Lake Shore, and Northern Roads, but there were no serious blockades to trains. The snow which filled the cuts on the river divisions of the St. Paul system made travel more difficult, however, and several trains were blockaded. Trains from the mining districts north, where there is heavy travel at present, were two hours late on arrival here today, and others are moving slowly along the lines. No freight-trains are running. The fall of snow was the heaviest of the season, and fully a foot in depth at all Wisconsin points. The wind has been blowing at a maximum of thirty-five miles an hour today and snow is drifting badly tonight, threatening to cause serious delay to trains.

Damage to the Fruit Crop.

CLINTON, Ill., March 27.—[Special.]—A blizzard has been raging here since last night. It has gradually grown colder. The fruit crop will be greatly damaged.

LATE RAILROAD NEWS

Business of the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 27.—The statement of the business of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for the month of February, 1887, shows gross receipts, $1,518,256; expenses, excluding rentals and interest, $792,493; profits, $725,862. For the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company the gross receipts were $1,118,020, and expenses, excluding interest, $1,112,476, leaving a profit of $5,544. The statement of both companies for February as compared with the same month last year shows an increase in gross earnings of $654,112; an increase in expenses of $229,541; an increase in net earnings of $424,571; and for the three months ending February 28 an increase in gross earnings of $969,350, an increase in expenses of $101,966, and an increase in net earnings of $867,384.

Sale of California Roads.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 27.—Col. Charles F. Crocker of the Southern Pacific Company has received a dispatch from C. P. Huntington stating that the purchase of the South Pacific Coast Railroad (narrow gage) had been concluded with Senator James G. Fair. The papers are now on the way to this city, and until they arrive nothing can be learned of the terms. The rumor is again revived here that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé has gained control of the Pacific Coast Railroad (narrow gage), which operates between Port Harford and Los Anamos, via San Luis Obispo, distance sixty-four miles.

The Attempted Bank Robbery.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 27.—[Special.]—The attempted bank robbery and murder at Antogonish rivals anything recorded in the story of Jesse James. An agency of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax is located there. It closed at 1 o'clock p. m. Saturday, about the same hour the train leaves for New Glasgow. A stranger entered the bank at 12:30 o'clock and said he would like to see Mr. Currie, the cashier, in his private office. A lad being in the banking office, Currie and the stranger retired to the inside room, when the latter closed the door and covered the cashier with two revolvers. Before he had time to fire Currie grappled with him and one revolver was discharged, the bullet entering the cashier's temple. The would-be robber then determined to kill Currie, and made a desperate attempt to fire at his heart, and put a bullet into his body below the heart. The bullet passed through Currie's body. By this time help arrived and the would-be robber assasin was secured. Currie, fainting from the loss of blood and exhaustion of the struggle, was removed to his hotel, where some hours later the bullet was extracted from his head. The other bullet after passing through his body lodged in the wall. The desperado is about 23 years of age, a native of Guysboro, Nova Scotia, who went to the States some years ago. He was concerned in the robbery of a Maine bank, and escaped to Nova Scotia. For the last year he has been living with a French family in an out of the way district in Guysboro. He says he intended to kill Currie, help himself to the money, closing the outer door so that the murder would not be discovered, and escape on the train which left the station a few minutes later. There was about $40,000 in the bank that he would have secured. Cashier Currie is 26 years old and a son of the Rev. Dr. Currie, Professor of Oriental Languages, Presbyterian theological college, and one of the best Hebrew scholars in Canada.

Lake.

At the Socialist convention the following were nominated for directors of School District 2: Daniel Clifford, Charles Kumler, J. A. Konkler, R. Prendergast, M. C. Bartlett, M. Dougherty. The school election occurs Saturday. The conference committees of the Law and Order and Citizens' parties will meet at 8 o'clock this morning to discuss candidates. Washburn will head both tickets and the talk will be on the other candidates. The result of the conference will be reported to the Executive Committee of the Law and Order party, which will be in session at 10 o'clock at Welsh's Hall, Forty-fourth and Halsted streets, and arrangements will then probably be made for the convention, which will occur not later than Wednesday next.

A Minneapolis Post-Office Robber.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27.—A man calling himself Billy Connors, who was arrested here one day last week on suspicion of being a crook and was held on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and who yesterday informed the police that he had a kit of burglar tools and a lot of explosives in his lodging-house and advised them to remove the latter for fear they might injure the inmates of the house, was today identified by a Chicago Post-Office Inspector as one of the gang who last year robbed the post-office at Minneapolis and secured a great quantity of stamps and other valuables. He will be sent to Minneapolis for trial.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

CAIRO, Ill., March 26.—[Special.]—At Sharpe, Marshall County, Ky., yesterday Henry Phelps lost his life by the explosion of the boiler of a corn-mill. His son was also knocked insensible by a small piece of timber, but not seriously hurt. Phelps was about 37 years old and leaves a wife and several children.

Underground Steam Connections.

In boring a well near Pine Grove, Esmeralda County, Nev., steam of a temperature hot enough to cook potatoes was struck at a depth of sixty feet below the surface.

A DYNAMITE FIELD-PIECE.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS WITH THE AIR-GUN ON LAND.

Its Usefulness in Coast Defense Shown—The Contract for Steel Vessel Armor Let to the Bethlehem Company of Pennsylvania—American Steel Plants—A Western Inventor's Method of Producing Steel of Great Hardness—Capt. Tyson Made Officer of the Watch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—[Special.]—The Navy Department having taken the initiative in the dynamite air-gun matter the War Department now follows suit, and is making a careful examination into the feasibility of making the new gun serve as a field-piece. Capt. Charles W. Whipple of the Ordnance Department was sent to Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, to witness a test by Lieut. Zalinsky. The test took place yesterday, according to brief telegraphic information sent over later in the day. Realizing that the charge of gelatine will be smaller for field than for naval operations, Lieut. Zalinsky decided to fire shells containing fifty pounds of the explosive. The shells were the same as lately described, with the sensititized or water battery—namely: a battery which makes connection and explodes the shell on contact with water. Four shells were projected, with air pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. Three of the shots were successful, one having partly failed on account of the breaking of the shaft of the shell after or while leaving the gun. The broken projectile fell harmlessly into the harbor, and exploded with great energy an instant after touching water. The final and most successful shot carried the projectile 3,870 yards—about two miles and a quarter—with an elevation of 33½ degrees. The projectile struck within a few yards of the place calculated beforehand by Lieut. Zalinsky, an instrument having been set to cover it as a test of the calculation. Following the explosion of each shell the white bellies of many fish were observed through glasses in the vicinity, and water was thrown in a spout to a considerable hight. Capt. Whipple will report to his department, it is supposed, favorably to the utilization of the pneumatic gun for the army. It seems strange that the Government should be so slow to grasp the idea of and utilize this formidable means of destruction. Some great emergency like that of 1860-'61, or that is likely to follow the enforcement of the retaliatory fisheries act—should the Administration conclude that it is politic to enforce it—will probably be necessary to awaken officials charged with the public defense from their optimistic stupor. It will be fortunate if the emergency when it shall come is not so pressing that great destruction is wrought by the enemy before a condition of defense is reached.

Four steel establishments entered the competition for furnishing gun-steel and armor for the navy. Each bid was accompanied by evidence that the bidding concern is either in possession of or has made actual provision for plant adequate to its fulfillment, and also by a forfeit bond of 5 per cent of the total amount of the different bids as guaranty of good faith. The Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company's bid was $600 a ton for all grades. The Midvale Steel Company at Nicetown, Pa., bid as high as $1,232 a ton for the same material. The Cambria Iron Company submitted a scale bid running from $650 to $800 a ton. The Bethlehem Iron Company of South Bethlehem, Pa., also submitted a scale bid, running from $510 to $575 a ton, and is the successful bidder at least for the armor plates. The total of the Bethlehem Company's bid is $3,610,700. The Cambria Company was a little under the Bethlehem for gun steel. On opening the bids Secretary Whitney remarked that it was a most agreeable surprise that at least four steel plants of the United States were able to furnish the extraordinarily heavy plates specified in the proposals. As a matter of fact these heavily bonded bids show that American steel plants are capable of as heavy work as the most approved foreign plants, though the foreign plants exceed ours in number. The contracts, according to the terms of advertisement, will be awarded within fifteen days from the time of opening the bids. Other important plants now furnishing heavy steel plates to the Government are those of Park Bros., the Linden Steel Company, and Carnegie, Phipps & Co., all of Pittsburg, Pa., and the Government work now in progress is furnishing employment to many hundreds of skilled iron and steel men. When the new work lately provided for by Congress shall have been placed under way the number of people employed will be greatly increased. The Government naval work is thus becoming more and more important to the industrial interests of the country. It is believed that the new Arrow Ship Company of New York, which has lately bought out the old ship-yard at Alexandria, on the Potomac, contemplates increasing the plant so that it may procure the building of one of the new steel cruisers provided for at the session just closed. The company expects to draw its supply of iron and steel mainly from Birmingham, Ala., where iron and steel can be produced 10 per cent cheaper than in the North. There is a great boom in the sluggish old Virginia town, due to the advent of this ambitious concern. The keel of a large ocean-going iron or steel vessel is soon to be laid, and the old yard will begin its new career with the construction of the great merchant ship.

One day this week an inventor from the far West came to the Navy Department and said that he had devised a new method of tempering steel that would make the metal infinitly harder than it can be made by any known process. He thought it would be a good idea for the Government to possess this valuable invention. He was given a patient hearing by the Secretary. In the course of his description he asked to experiment with Mr. Whitney's pocket-knife. The Secretary good-naturedly complied. The inventor opened one of the blades and heated it in a gas-jet to the necessary temperature, and then immersed it in a chemical fluid which he had in a bottle. When the blade had cooled he drew from his pocket a steel key and began whittling it leisurely, as he would have whittled a piece of wood. With the newly-tempered blade he took off a number of small chips from the steel key without appreciable effect upon the edge of the blade. This surprising experiment induced the Secretary to consent to experiments on a more extended scale at the new Washington ordnance foundry. Just how this apparently important invention is to be utilized does not now appear.

Capt. George E. Tyson of Polaris fame has been made Captain of the watch in the War, State, and Navy Building. Capt. Tyson's last cruise was made in command of the schooner Florence, the preliminary vessel of what was to have been the Howgate colonization expedition, but which in the disgrace and fall of Capt. Howgate became the Greely expedition of sad memory. Tyson's drift of 1,700 miles on an ice-floe in 1872-'73 with eighteen other men of the Hall expedition is the most thrilling and romantic incident in the annals of Arctic exploration.

A Week's Vacation in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., March 27.—[Special.]—Both Houses have voted to take a vacation of a week, commencing next Wednesday, for the purpose of attending the spring elections. A light day's work was done in each House yesterday with barely a quorum sitting, many members having gone home in the morning. The session was merely for appearance's sake, in view of next week's adjournment. Those who were here amused themselves by refusing to excuse the absentees, ordered a call of the House, and will require excuses from nearly a quarter of the members.

One of the Cleveland Fur Robbers.

CLEVELAND, O., March 26.—Early this morning the police arrested a man who gave the name of Richard Connors. The opinion prevails that he is one of the notorious fur burglars. Capt. Hohen, the officer who was so terribly beaten at Ravenna by the thieves, is quite sure that Connors is a member of the gang.

Landlords and Rent.

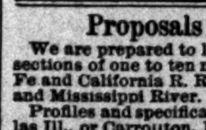
New York City has 30,000 landlords, who collect $40,000,000 rent.

Proposals for Grading.

We are prepared to let contracts for grading in sections of one to ten miles of the Chicago, Santa Fe and California R. R. between Galesburg, Ill., and Mississippi River.

Profiles and specifications may be seen at Dallas Ill., or Carrollton, Mo.

PRICE & McGAVOCK.


Yeomans {SOFA BED} Lounge. Pat'd. Woven wire back & seat, Upholst'd elegantly. Ask your dealer. E. Yeomans 248 Wabash.

A TERRIBLE SHOWING.

Why Men and Women Are Flocking to the Grave When the Path to a Long Life is So Plain.

New York *Sun*: There has been more excitement and greater discussion over the subject of quick consumption, pneumonia, and sudden deaths within the last six months than ever before in the history of the world. Doctors, chemists, scientists, and all thinking people have been interested in it, and the fact that more than two-thirds of all deaths arise from throat and lung troubles has intensified it. What to do and what to use have been the universal questions with all who have coughs or have friends who are coughing. The best thing upon the subject that we have seen is from the well-known scientist, William T. Cutter, State Chemist of Connecticut. He says:

"Some years ago, while residing in Kentucky, I received a letter from New York, signed by Drs. Valentine Mott, LL. D., Willard Parker, LL. D., Austin Flint, T. Galiard Thomas, Herman Knapp, Joseph C. Hutchinson, J. Marion Sims, James R. Wood, Alfred T. Post, Van Buren Macready, and other eminent physicians and surgeons, expressing the great difficulty they had experienced in procuring pure whiskey for medicinal purposes and asking from my long residence in Kentucky, as well as my skill as a chemist, if I would furnish them with a pure article of whiskey for the sick. I did as they requested, and for several years furnished them with a whiskey as nearly suitable for their purpose as I could find in Kentucky; but neither at that time nor during the twenty years that have elapsed since then have I found a pure article of whiskey seeming to answer in every respect what they required until I chemically analyzed Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Having a practical as well as a chemical knowledge of the manufacture of whiskey, as conducted in Kentucky, perhaps I am a better judge of its merits than one having only a chemical knowledge. I have analyzed a great many samples of whiskey, wines, ales, etc., and was surprised at the analysis of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey to find it was absolutely pure, as I never found this to be the case in any other whiskey I had examined. It contains no amylic alcohol (fusel oil), which is generally found in all so-called Bourbon and Rye whiskeys—a substance described by medical authorities as having a poisonous effect upon the human system. It is free from any adulterations or artificial colorings, its 'mellowness' and fine bouquet being the result of a carefully conducted fermentation and distillation as well as age. It contains no deleterious or injurious qualities, and being a pure malt whiskey, its advantages to those suffering from pulmonic troubles, nervous prostration, or mental exhaustion must necessarily be very great. I consider that its absolute purity, as well as scientific mode of manufacture, must commend it to general use and public favor."

Reliable Tailoring AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Stylish Suits, $20 And Upward.

Elegant Overcoats $20 And Upward.

Handsome Trousers, $5 And Upward.

The Experience derived from serving thousands of our best citizens during Thirteen consecutive years in our present location has taught us most effectually the wants of a Chicago Public.

GATZERT'S POPULAR TAILORING HOUSE, 179 & 181 Clark-st., Open till 8 p. m. Corner Monroe.

The Tobey Furniture Co. State and Adams-sts., FURNITURE MAKERS.

We carry at all times all the newest and best styles in all the different grades of Furniture, Wood Mantels, Curtains, and Drapery.

We sell for Cash Only. One price without ANY exception. Everything marked in plain figures.

LADIES!

Do your own Dyeing at home with PEERLESS DYES. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages, or for Fastness of Colors, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by C. B. Wilson, Druggist, 783 West Madison, cor. Robey; Max Behrens, Pharmacist and Chemist, 573 W. Madison-st.; John P. Lee, Apothecary, 380 S. Halsted-st.; Edward Long, Druggist and Pharmacist, 335 Blue Island-av., cor. 13th-st.; O. M. Weinberger, Apothecary, 219 N. Wells-st., cor. Chicago-av.; Louis Lehmann, Prescription Druggist, 246 State-st., Chicago.

HOTEL VENDOME. Broadway and 41st-st., New York. AMERICAN PLAN. Centrally located. All the latest improvements. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Special rates to permanent guests. I. STEINFELD, Manager.

Office and Bank Fittings, Furniture, Desks, Upholstery, and Fine Interior Finish. CARSLEY & EAST MFG. CO., 266 Wabash-av.

Ladies' and Gents' Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, latest styles. Fashion plate and prices free by mail. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

INVESTMENTS IN GOGEBIC STOCKS

Made by

Billings, Sheldon & Co.

84 Washington-st.,

Dealers in Iron Mines, Iron Mining Stocks, Timber Lands, Ranches, and Land Grants.

N. B.—We represent nearly all of the large mining properties on the Gogebic Range.

FARM LOANS. Investments made for Capitalists, Trustees, and Corporations. Principal and interest collected and remitted free of charge. Chicago and Eastern references on application. Ten years' experience and no losses. CHARLES A. WILSON, Investment Banker, Chatsworth, Ill.

GWYNNE & DAY,

Established 1854. No. 45 Wall-st., New York. Transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, Etc., For Cash or on Margin.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1887.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., at eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 18, 1887, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year; also to act upon the question of approving the action of the Directors in regard to aiding in the construction of and leasing and purchasing the following railroads and their branches—to wit: The Galesburg & Rio, the Nebraska & Colorado, the Omaha & North Platte, the Grand Island & Wyoming Central, the Republican Valley & Wyoming, the Oxford & Kansas, the Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas, the Republican Valley, Kansas & Southwestern, the Beaver Valley, and the Eastern Colorado, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, Chairman of the Board.

GRAIN TRADE—RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, four grain elevators, all good stations, in Nebraska, shipping from 300 to 500 cars each per year. For particulars apply to NORTON & WORTHINGTON, 5 Board of Trade, Chicago.

TO RENT.

Half of Room 58 Board of Trade, $80 a month. W. S. WARREN.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States for the last two Saturdays were:

	March 26.	March 19.
New York	$86,963,596	$85,144,362
Boston	12,830,335	14,367,823
Chicago	8,206,494	8,234,073
Philadelphia	9,267,082	9,861,886
St. Louis	2,487,349	2,484,122
Baltimore	2,146,415	2,180,874
New Orleans	1,444,868	2,234,159

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday: Chicago, 50c discount bid; Boston, 10c discount@par; St. Louis, 75@90c discount.

The local money market was more active and very firm at recently quoted rates of discount. There was a rather large aggregate of city paper offered and a fair movement of currency to the country, with the usual counter business pertaining to the close of the week. The inside rate for money in this market for call or short-time paper to regular customers is 6 per cent, and the banks which do a Board of Trade business report that they have no idea of shading that figure on loans for carrying produce through next month. Deposit lines are moderately large.

The New York bank statement was again "unfavorable," but not nearly so much as had been expected, and the result was not particularly depressing on the market for stocks. This and the one of a week hence have long been looked for to turn out as the worst of the season, the reason being that a good many people down East recognize the 1st of April as settling day. The belief that the situation will improve within a few days enables even the chronic grumblers to bear the present with equanimity. The following are the items of the statement:

Loans	$365,405,000	Decrease.	$3,408,500
Specie	79,602,700	Decrease.	3,249,900
Legal-tenders	20,259,700	Increase.	204,800
Deposits	374,702,200	Decrease.	7,442,400
Circulation	7,647,800	Decrease.	11,100
Reserve	99,862,400	Decrease.	3,009,100
Reserve required	93,675,550	Decrease.	1,860,600
Surplus reserve	6,186,850	Decrease.	1,148,500

It is stated that the executive authorities of the Oregon Navigation and Union Pacific are considering the possibility of the sale of the entire holdings of the Oregon Railway & Navigation stock held by the Oregon & Transcontinental Company to the Union Pacific Road for a 4 per cent debenture of the latter to be secured by deposit of the stock sold.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Mar 26	Closing Mar 25
Am. Cot.-Sd. T.	1,775	51¾	51½	51¾	52
Atlantic & Pacific	625	13½	13¼	13⅛	13¼
Atchison	205	102¾	102	102¼	101¾
Buff., R. & P.	373	63¾	63¼	63¼	63
Can. Pacific	230	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61½
Can. Southern	9,635	60⅞	59⅛	60½	59
Central Pacific	210	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	......
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	151	15¾	15	15	15⅝
C., B. & Q.	100	139	138⅞	139	......
C., C., C. & I.	1,200	64¾	64	64⅝	64
Con. Gas	300	85	85	85	85
Col. Coal & Iron	4,200	40¾	39¾	40⅛	39¾
Cameron Coal	600	46	46	46	45½
C., St. L. & P.	600	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	18⅜
Do pfd.	400	42½	42½	42½	42½
C., W. & Balto.	100	5	5	5	......
Do pfd.	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
C. & H. Coal	300	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41½
Den. & Rio G.	610	29	28¾	29	28¾
Do pfd.	1,730	63⅛	62¾	63	62¾
Del. & Hud.	1,480	101¾	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
D., L. & W.	11,700	136¾	135⅞	136⅛	135⅝
Erie	11,120	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜
Do pfd.	920	72⅛	71⅝	72	72
Do 2d	28,000	99½	98⅝	99⅜	98½
E. T. & Ga. (new)	500	13	13	13	......
Do 2d pfd.	384	24½	24½	24½	24⅝
Ft. W. & D.	10,410	40¾	39⅝	40	40
G., B., W. & St. P.	1,500	15⅝	14⅞	15⅜	15¼
Hocking Val.	1,625	32⅞	32⅛	31	31
Jersey Central	5,830	72⅜	71	71⅜	71⅝
K. & Texas	1,710	31¾	31¼	31⅜	31¼
Kingston & Pem.	2,475	41	39¾	40¾	40½
Lake Shore	10,225	95⅝	94½	95⅝	94⅞
Louis & Nash	13,685	65¾	64¾	65⅛	64⅞
Long Island	100	97¼	97¼	97¼	97⅛
Manhattan Con.	200	158⅞	157½	158	......
M., L. S. & W.	100	87	87	87	87¼
Do pfd.	6,735	111¾	109⅞	111⅛	110¾
Michigan Cen.	300	92¼	91⅞	92	91
Mor. & Essex	165	138¼	138	138	138
Minn. & St. L.	300	19	18¾	19	18¾
Do pref.	945	43½	43⅛	43½	43
Missouri Pacific	2,420	107⅞	107¼	107⅝	107⅜
Mobile & Ohio	400	16¼	16	16¼	16
Maryland Coal	200	14	13	14	......
N. Y., S. & W.	500	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¼
Do pref.	700	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	36⅜
N. Y. & N. E.	5,800	64	63⅛	63⅝	63⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,250	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜
Do pref.	1,250	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	30⅝
N. Y. Central	1,940	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112
Nor. & W.	700	21	20½	21	20
Do pref.	1,350	49⅛	48⅛	49¼	48⅛
N. Pacific	16	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜
Do pref.	316	59	58⅝	59	58⅝
Northwestern	16,920	120¼	119	120¼	118⅞
Do preferred	100	149	149	149	......
Nash. & Chat.	400	85	85	85	84½
N. Y. & P. Coal	400	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	......
Ont. & Western	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	......
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	100	100	100	99¼
O. Trans. Co.	1,300	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	31⅛
Ohio & Miss.	6,700	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	28⅞
Orn. S. L.	100	26	26	26	......
Pacific Mail	1,425	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	55⅜
P. P.-C. Co.	971	152⅜	151⅝	152⅛	152⅜
Peoria, D. & E.	1,253	35⅛	35	35⅛	35
Reading	22,450	38⅞	38⅜	38¾	38⅛
Rock Island	359	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126¼
R. & W. P. T.	15,840	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	39⅝
R. & T. pref.	200	75⅝	75	75⅝	74⅞
St. L. & S. F.	2,210	33⅝	33	33⅝	33⅜
Do pref.	2,500	68⅝	67	68⅛	68¾
Do 1st pref.	150	115¾	115¾	115¾	......
St. Paul	11,130	91⅜	90⅞	91⅛	90⅞
Do pref.	410	119⅞	119⅛	119⅞	119⅞
St. Paul & Om.	8,145	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝
Do pref.	3,520	112⅛	111¼	112⅛	111⅜
Southern Pacific	200	34	34	34	34
St. L., Ark. & T.	200	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛
Tenn. Coal	810	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	46⅝
Texas Pacific	4,050	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝
Union Pacific	4,500	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	58
Va. Midland	100	35	35	35	35
Wabash	1,925	17⅝	17¼	17½	17⅛
Do pref.	600	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30¼
Western Union	30,316	77¼	76⅝	77⅛	76⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Fargo	128
American	109	United States	62

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 3s	100¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	100⅝
U. S. 4s coup	128¾	Northern Pacific 1sts	117
U. S. 4½s coup	109⅝	Northern Pacific 2ds	107¼
Pacific 6s of '95	126¼	Northwest'n consols	139¾
Louisiana stamped 4s	92¾	Northwest'n deb. 5s	110
Missouri 6s	101	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	110¾
Tenn. 6s, settlements	106¾	St. Paul consols	179
Tenn. 5s, settlements	103	St. P., C. & Pac. 1sts	119
Tenn. 3s, settlements	78	T. Pac. l. g'ts	62
Central Pacific 1sts	115¾	T. P. R. G. (ex coup)	74¼
Den. & R. G. 1sts	119½	Union Pacific 1sts	117
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	79	West Shore	102⅝
Erie 2ds	99¼		

Bond transactions Saturday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000 A&P gtd 4s..85¼@85⅛	18000 L&N tr b 6s.......107
23000 A & P inc..28⅜@29¼	2000 M&SPlst—SoWD117¼
1000 AtchColPls.......106	8000 M K & T g 5s.......89⅛
7000 B & O 5s........110¾	4000 MK&T gn 6s.......100⅝
6000 BNY&P 1st trst 45@45½	2000 M U 6s.......88
	2000 M & NWlst...104@104¼
2000 Can S 1st gt.......106⅛	5000 MLS&WI-Mich D115⅜
20000 Can S 2d reg.......93¼	2000 MobkO new.......112
5000 C B & Q deb5s.......107	20000 NYC&St L 1s trst 96⅛
20000 CB&Q-Ia Div 4s..90¾	5000 N Y C 1st cop.......136
2000 CB&Q 7s.......130⅝	5000 N Y C deb.......106
6000 CRI&P5s.......109¾	5000 N Y L&W cns m.108⅝
2000 CHV&T g m 6s..75	2000 NO Pa 1s tr.......83⅝
5000 C&Mil 1st.......121	2000 No Mo 1st.......117⅜
2000 CStPM&O cons...123	2000 N Pist cp.......116⅝
1000 C & E Ill 1st.......115⅛	2000 N J C adjmt.......105¾
1000 ClevelPitts & A 7s.115¼	6000 Ogn T 6s.......100⅜
2000 D&RG-W1 ast.......74¾	5000 O Ry & N ls.......110⅞
25000 DetM&M l g..53¾@53¾	15000 Ogn S L 6s..101⅞@101¾
8000 E T cn gld 5s.......98⅝	5000 R & D deb.......110
15000 Ft W & D 1s...92¾@92⅞	20000 S LA&T 1st100⅞@100¾
6000 GBW&S Plst.......102	35000 StLA&T2d....52¼@52⅜
3000 GC&SF g 6s.......105	6000 T P Rio 1st.......74⅝
1000 H&eTex g m..69⅝@70	4000 do (s 20).......74
1000 Hen Bridge 1st.......109	4000 T Pa cn 6s tr.......106
5000 I B&W 2d trs.......83	7000 U Pac 1st of 95..116¼
3000 Intl & GN 1st.......122	5000 WSL&P-Chi D.......96
2000 Int cp 6s.......96	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

25000 La cons 4s(s20)..92½	28000 NYC&SL 1st tr ast 96¼@96⅜
3000 do (s20).......92½	
1000 Tenn set 3s.......78	2000 N Y C deb.......107¼
5000 A & P inc....28⅝@29	20000 N Y C 1st reg.......136½
10000 A & P gtd 4s.......86	5000 N P 1st cp.......117
10000 CB&Q-IaDiv4s...90¾	5000 N W Ext bd...95½@95⅝
5000 C B&Q d 5s.......107	2000 NOPacist tr.......83⅝
5000 C &SW mtz.......105½	1000 Ogn Imp 1st.......92
4000 Cen Ia 1st x co.......90⅛	9000 Ogn S L 6s.101⅝@101¾
17000 C C & I 6s..107⅞@108	5000 O So inc.......41⅝
20000 do (b 15).......105⅝	20000 PD&E inc.......84
5000 CStM&O cons.......123	7000 RichD& eq.......111⅜
6000 Can S 2d.......93½	5000 So Car 1st.......102⅝
5000 DetM&M l g..53⅛@53⅜	4000 Shen V 1st.......
6000 E L & B S 6s.......104½	30000 SPM&Mist cn 6s..
10000 E T c gld 5s.......98¼	reduced to 4½s.......99¾
12000 FtW & Dist. 92¼@92¾	20000 St J&G I 1st.......105⅞
5000 GBW&SPinc.......41¾	5000 St J & G I inc.......70
10000 H&TC g m.......70	5000 St LA&T 2d.......52⅝
1000 K Pac 1st cn.......105⅞	2000 St L & I M 1s.......111
5000 M & Noist 1913 on Extn.......107	15000 TolA A&NM 1st.......90
	1000 T&W1st—S L Div119
1000 Long D 7s.......115	25000 Tol &W 2d.......102
1000 L & N tr bd 6s.......107	1000 TW con conv. 80@80¾
5000 L&N—NO&M 1st.107	9000 T P Rio 1st.......74⅝
5000 M&SPls-So M D.117¾	2000 WSL & P-Det D.. 91
4000 M&SPls C&PW5s107⅜	2000 WSL&P—Chic D. 96
2000 Mut U 6s....87@87¼	8000 W S reg 4s.......102⅝
7000 MK&T gen 5s.......86¾	50 Amn Ex.......109⅝
5000 NYC&N g m trst. 71	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s cp.......128¾	28000 NY&NEdw3encp. 99¼@99⅜
25000 La con 4s.......92½	
7000 do (s 20).......92½	20000 NYC&SL 1s tr asst 96⅜@96¼
5000 Va 6s d tst.......12⅞	
33000 A & P gt 4s.......86	10000 NPac 1s cp.......116¾
10000 Can So 2d.......93⅜	1000 NC&St L 1st.......129
20000 C C & I 6s....108@108⅛	10000 N W Ext bd.......95⅝
1000 C H V&T 5s.......79¾	5000 O Soinc.......41⅝
3000 Cen Pa g 6s of 95.115⅞	3000 OgnR&N 5s.......104⅛
3000 CP gld 6s of '98..115⅞	11000 PD&Einc—E D.......85
21000 Ft W & D 1st 92¾@93	15000 SL&SF g m.......110¾
10000 Gt W 2d.......102	3000 St L A&T1st.......100¾
10000 GBW&S P inc.......41⅝	15000 T&AA&NM 1st....90@90¼
1500 I B & W ls tpfd.......121	
33000 L&N trst 6s106⅞@107	11000 T Pac Rio x cp.......74¼
5000 M&O 1st n ext 6s.105½	2000 T&W cn cnv 89¼@89⅝
15000 M K & T cn 7s.......111	10000 U Pac 1st of 95.. 115
5000 M&NW 1s 1913 on Exts.......107	4000 Wab 7s 1879.......88⅛
6000 M Un 6s.......88	8 Bank of Com.......176

NEW YORK, March 26.—Money on call easy at 3@5 per cent; last loan, 4; closed at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange dull and unchanged. The total sales of stocks today were 261,636 shares, including: Canada Southern, 9,635; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 13,800; Erie, 11,020; Lake Shore, 10,628; Louisville & Nashville, 13,685; Northwestern, 27,320; Ohio & Mississippi, 6,100; Reading, 22,355; St. Paul, 11,130; Western Union, 30,416.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 26—2 p. m.—Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 47¼; do seconds, 11¾; Canadian Pacific, 63¾; Erie, 34¼; do seconds, 101¾; Mexican ordinary, 62¾; St. Paul common, 92¾; New York Central, 114¾; Pennsylvania, 58¾; Reading, 19¾.

BERLIN, March 26.—The statement of the Imperial bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 1,300,000 marks.

PARIS, March 26.—Three per cent rentes 80f 67½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 26.—There was much excitement in mining shares, but while the break in El Cristo continued the general list remained firm. At the opening some sales of El Cristo were made at $7.00@7.50, the prices settled down to $6.50, and finally touched $3.50. From this time on the fluctuations were wide and wild. On the first call $5.00 was bid and $5.50 asked. Mr. Harpending was meeting all puts as fast as offered. L. V. Deforest attributes the break to the work of a clique who, by means of matched orders, sought to realize handsomely on puts at and around $9.00 which had been bought at a trifle. El Cristo was quoted at $4.00@4.25 at noon and thereafter fluctuated between $4.25@4.85. The market closed with the following bids: Alice, $1.45; Amador, $2.25; Deadwood, $1.95; El Cristo, $4.50; Eureka Consolidated, $5.00; Middle Bar, $1.25; Mexican, $5.00; Sutro Tunnel, 20c; Plymouth, $17.25; Silver King, $7.50; Stanislaus, $3.00.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.00; Calumet & Hecla, $214.00; Catalpa, 37½c; Franklin, $11.00; Huron, $1.50; Osceola, $22.00; Pewabic (new), $2.00; Quincy, $50.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $2.12½; Bulwer, $2.50; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bodie Consolidated, $8.12½; Chollar, $6.12½; Consolidated California & Virginia, $15.00; Crown Point, $4.00; Gould & Curry, $4.25; Hale & Norcross, $4.50; Mexican, $5.37½; Navajo, $1.12½; Ophir, $8.75; Potosi, $7.25; Savage, $5.50; Sierra Nevada, $3.75; Union Consolidated, $3.75; Utah, $1.12½; Yellow Jacket, $4.50.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were firmer but very dull Saturday. Wheat attracted rather more attention on account of increased clearances from the Atlantic seaboard, and discouraging reports regarding the condition of the growing winter wheat, it being reported that the plant was suffering from the dry weather in most of Western States. There was much uncertainty about the forthcoming statement of the visible supply of wheat, estimates of the decrease ranging from 750,000 to 1,500,000 bu. Hog products were quiet and firmer. The shipping movement in grain was active, but at the close rumors that full tariff rates to the seaboard will be strictly adhered to on and after March 28 checked operations.

Provisions were quiet and firmer. There was but little outside news to influence prices, but the offerings were light, and the firmness in grain made some local shorts rather more anxious to buy. Pork was held at $21.00 for either May or June, with March at 40@50c discount. There were a few transactions at these quotations. Lard was steady and firm. It opened unchanged at $7.35 for May and closed at $7.40 asked, with March at 7½c discount and June at 5@7½c premium. Ribs were in moderate demand. They opened 2½c higher at $7.97½c for May and closed at that price asked, with March at 10c discount and June at 5@7½c premium. August sold at $8.12½@8.15. Cash sales were reported of 5.0 tcs lard at $7.30, 131 tcs do on private terms, 25,000 lbs green hams on private terms, 250 tcs sweet pickled hams, 16 lbs average, April at 10½c, 500 tcs do May at 11½c, 150 tcs do, 20 lbs average, May at 10½c, 100 tcs sweet pickled bellies on private terms, 240 brls beef hams at $20.50, and 160 brls do July at $22.00.

Flour was quiet and unchanged. There was no shipping business done, and the only sales reported were of 375 brls and 650 sacks, on private terms. Total equal to about 830 brls.

Wheat was fairly active and stronger. The cables were somewhat conflicting regarding the tone of the Liverpool market, but no lower prices were quoted, and other foreign cities were called steady. The market opened firm on moderate buying by the leading bull houses, and became quite strong later on the news noted above. The trading was chiefly local, but it included more buying for New York account than has been seen for the last few days. It was reported that clearances from that city to be reported today will be very large. May opened ¼c higher, at 80¾c, advanced to 81⅝c, and closed at 81½c, with March at 5⅜@5¼c discount, June at ¾c discount, July and September 1⅛c discount, and December 1⅞c premium. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 at 78¼@79c and No. 3 at 73½c. On track No. 2 sold at 79c, No. 4 at 68c, and no grade at 45c. Free-on-board lots sold at 79@79½c for No. 2, 74½@75½c for No. 3, and 68@71c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 33 cars.

Red winter wheat was in better demand in store and No. 2 red sold at 78@79c. No. 3 red sold at 74½c. On track No. 3 sold at 77½c. Free on board lots sold at 79@80c for No. 2 red, 76c for No. 3 red, and 70c for no grade. Total cash sales about 27 cars.

Corn was quiet and firm. There was but little news to influence prices, except that cables were weak and lower, but the strength in wheat caused good buying by the local crowd, and the market ruled quite firm. Cash and samples were in good demand at about ¼c better prices. May opened unchanged, at 39⅛c, advanced to 39⅜c, and closed at 39¼c, with April at 5c discount, June at ⅜c premium, and July at 1½c premium. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 yellow at 37¼@37¾c, No. 2 at 37¼@37⅝c, and No. 2 white at 37½@37⅝c. On track No. 3 sold at 36¾@37¼c and No. 4 at 36@36¼c. Free on board lots sold at 38⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 37½@38⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 38⅛c for No. 2 white, 37c for No. 3 white, 37@37⅛c for No. 3, and 36@37⅛c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 378 cars.

Oats were ⅛c lower, May closing at 28⅛c asked. No. 2 regular, special house, sold, 4 cars, at 24⅛c. Samples were firm early, and after the bulk of the offerings had been taken the demand dropped off, the market closing weak. No. 3 sold at 27@30½c, No. 3 white at 30@30½c, No. 2 at 27⅛@28½c, No. 2 white at 30¾@31½c, and barley oats at 31¾@33c. Total cash sales about 200,000 bu.

Rye was unchanged, May delivery selling sparingly at 57c. No. 2 fresh receipts sold, 2 cars, at 54⅛c. The offerings by sample were small and the demand limited. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 2 at 55c. Free on board—1 car choice No. 3 at 55c, and 3 cars No. 2 at 5⅞@57c.

Barley was unchanged for futures, at 54⅛c bid for May, and samples declined 1c for choice grades, owing to a restricted demand and increased offerings. Screenings sold at $14.00 per ton, No. 4 at 46c, No. 3 at 50@56c, and No. 2 at 58@59c. Total sales about 18,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady and in fair request, with moderate offerings. Sales were: 19 cars bran at $13.00@14.00, 8 cars middlings at $13.00@14.50, 1 car shorts at $13.25, 1 car corn bran at $8.50.

Flaxseed closed 1¼c lower, No. 1 on track opening at $1.09½, weakening to $1.09, and closing at $1.08½ bid. The offerings were comparatively liberal and the demand light. Receipts, 26 cars. Sales were: On track—13 cars No. 1 at $1.09@1.09½. May delivery was salable at $1.11½.

Timothy ruled fairly steady at $1.77@1.78 for ordinary prime "spot" seed and $1.79 for contract prime. The offerings were liberal, but there was only a moderate demand, most of the time being taken up with deliveries on March contracts, which were heavy. The sales aggregated 2,487 bags at $1.45@1.82 for poor to choice seed. March delivery sold at $1.79@1.80, closing at $1.80 bid freely. April sold at $1.79½. Clover was weak and very slow at $4.00@4.10 for medium prime cash seed and $3.85@4.15 for common to choice mammoth, by reason of unfavorable reports from outside markets. Sales were made of 197 bags at $3.95@4.15 for fair to choice mammoth seed. Hungarian seed sold, 172 bags, at 61c.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
March	$20.60	..... @	$20.60
May	21.00	21.00 @	21.00
June	21.00	21.00 @	21.00

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

March	$7.27½	$.... @	$7.32½
May	7.35	7.35 @ 7.40	7.40
June	7.42½	7.42½@ 7.47½	7.45

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

March	$7.82½	$.... @	$7.85
May	7.95	7.95 @ 7.97½	7.97½
June	7.97½	8.00 @ 8.05	8.02½

WHEAT.

March	75	75⅛@ 76⅛	76⅛
April	75⅛	75¼@ 76¼	76⅛
May	80⅞	80⅝@ 81⅝	81½
June	79⅝	80 @ 81	80⅝

CORN.

March	34⅛	34⅛@ 34¼	34¼
April	34¼	34⅜@ 34⅝	34⅜
May	39⅛	39⅛@ 39⅜	39¼
June	40¼	40¼@ 40⅜	40¼

OATS.

March	23⅞	.... @	24
April	23⅞	.... @	24
May	28⅜	28⅛@	28⅛
June	28⅝	29 @	28⅝

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	March.	April.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 76¾	$ 81⅛	$ 83⅛
No. 2 corn	35⅝	38⅝	38⅜
No. 2 oats	27⅛	31	31¼
Pork	9.62½	9.70	9.75
Lard	5.97½	6.00	6.05
Short ribs	5.30	5.32½	5.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Friday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1887.	Receipts 1886.	Shipments 1887.	Shipments 1886.
Flour, brls	18,142	6,822	18,151	5,775
Wheat, bu	56,545	13,423	25,916	16,479
Corn, bu	184,465	50,366	142,603	54,430
Oats, bu	159,286	54,614	137,931	74,579
Rye, bu	3,127	1,850	....	4,269
Barley, bu	42,616	41,343	13,060	26,850
Grass seed, lbs	372,175	367,290	672,415	558,377
Flaxseed, bu	5,642	5,400	21,171	1,975
Broom-corn, lbs	85,830	....	99,154	30,804
Cured meats, lbs	374,300	464,830	1,298,378	1,210,756
Can. meats, cases	....	....	5,172	1,654
Dressed beef, lbs	11,300	3,300	1,974,443	1,445,877
Beef, tcs	....	....	90	75
Beef, brls	....	....	212	193
Pork, brls	405	....	1,452	825
Lard, lbs	456,850	278,400	1,470,308	505,952
Cheese, lbs	70,056	27,994	88,280	84,850
Butter, lbs	228,338	136,907	219,595	267,627
Dressed hogs, No.	2	57	371	187
Live hogs, No	13,369	24,505	5,121	10,148
Cattle, No	7,451	3,994	2,749	2,863
Sheep, No	4,434	3,038	933	551
Hides, lbs	257,925	363,746	407,480	225,966
Wool, lbs	1,500	12,440	28,177	14,460
Coal, tons	10,939	6,221	1,916	1,028
Lumber, m ft.	2,083	1,050	3,241	3,565
Shingles, m	100	291	205	192
Salt, brls	1,533	4,299	4,700	2,874

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Friday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	5	3	1	9
Spring wheat	18	30	6	54
Corn	304	58	12	374
Oats	110	27	......	137
Rye	4	3	......	7
Barley	14	14	2	30
Total	455	135	21	611

Total about 333,000 bu. Inspected out: 4,500 bu wheat, 11,343 bu corn, 4,304 bu oats, and 10,400 bu barley. The receipts for today are expected to include 63 cars wheat, 426 cars corn, 172 cars oats, and 13,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. March 26	Receipts, bu. March 25	Shipments, bu. March 26	Shipments, bu. March 25
Chicago	56,500	44,500	26,000	26,000
Milwaukee	20,000	26,000	12,500	1,500
St. Louis	16,000	10,500	3,000	4,500
Toledo	6,000	11,000	25,500	27,500
Detroit	17,000	8,500	23,000	20,500
Kansas City	7,500	1,500	1,500	4,500
Minneapolis	118,000	125,000	88,500	68,000
Duluth	....	10,500	....	....
Total	241,000	237,500	180,000	152,500

The exports of wheat and corn, including wheat in flour, from all American ports and Montreal from Sept. 1 to March 19 for the years named are as follows:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
1886-'87	81,506,000	24,687,000
1885-'86	44,167,000	33,861,000
1884-'85	76,972,000	27,417,000
1883-'84	62,778,000	21,550,000
1882-'83	88,524,000	18,545,000
1881-'82	72,973,000	20,856,000
1880-'81	85,722,000	45,000,000
1879-'80	101,728,000	45,648,000
1878-'79	85,217,000	35,393,000

The following were the exports of wheat, corn, and flour from the Atlantic seaboard for the week ending March 19:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Flour, brls.
United Kingdom	1,073,036	561,456	161,635
Continent	813,191	600,294	11,757
South and Central America	5,945	8,675	24,943
West Indies	....	16,216	13,229
Brit. N'th American colonies	....	....	1,372
Other countries	....	1,175	1,163
Total	1,897,172	1,187,816	214,129

The corresponding exports of hog products were:

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,076	3,999,136	2,902,770
Boston	289	2,259,800	644,218
Portland	.....	363,000	32,000
Philadelphia	45	700,000	109,900
Baltimore	.....	706,070	1,865,092
New Orleans	185	....	35,180
Total	2,595	8,115,006	5,589,160
Previous week	5,612	7,315,215	5,039,487
Two weeks ago	5,508	9,323,088	5,909,874
Corresponding week 1886	2,506	5,841,599	7,462,237

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Easy and trading moderate, the outside demand dropping off. The arrivals were fair. Elgin fancy creamery, 29@30c per lb; fine Iowa and similar makes, 23@25c, fair to good do, 16@20c. The best dairie ranged at 23@24c, good to choice do 18@22c, and ordinary to fair do, 12@16c. Fine packed roll butter, 17@18c; fair to good, 14@16c; common and packing stock, 10@12c.

CHEESE—The demand continued active for choice full creams and some dealers had to obtain stocks from outside points in order to fill their orders. Prices ruled very firm, with prospects of an early advance. Cheddars and flats (2 in a box) 13@13½c, and Young Americas 13½@14c. The last named are scarce. The best skimmed cheese was in fair request at 7@8c per lb, but there were not many to be got. Common skims were about unsalable at 2@4c.

EGGS—The receipts continued liberal, but there was an active demand, a good many lots being taken for cold storage, and the market ruled steady at 11c per doz.

GAME—A good inquiry existed for mallard ducks, but small ducks were not wanted. The supply was ample. Mallard and red-head ducks, $1.75@2.00; teal, $1.00@1.25; canvas-backs, $4.00@4.50; and small ducks, 50@75c. Plover $1.00 and jacksnipe $1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—The supply of choice apples is rapidly diminishing and they ruled firm with a good demand. Oranges sold fairly well, lemons were slow, and bananas moderately active, while strawberries were quiet. The cost is too high yet for the general public. There was no change to note in the quotations.

HAY—Trading was light and the little demand there was was for choice grades. They ruled steady, while all other grades were weak. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.50@10.00; 3 cars mixed at $8.50; 2 cars not graded at $7.50@8.50; 8 cars upland prairie at $9.50@11.00; 4 cars No. 1 prairie at $5.50@6.00. Free on board and switched—1 car No. 1 timothy at $9.50; 1 car not graded at $9.00. Receipts, 280 tons; shipments, 43 tons.

POTATOES—Firm and in active request, a good volume of shipping orders coming in. The receipts were liberal and readily taken. The best potatoes this season are those from Ohio. Michigan rose, 55@57c per bu on track; choice Wisconsin stocks, 43@45c; Ohio and Michigan Burbanks, 48@52c; Beauty of Hebron, 52@54c; ordinary stocks, 40@42c; store prices 10c higher all round. Early Ohio seed potatoes, $1.00 per bu from store.

POULTRY—The arrivals were light, as is usual Saturdays. The demand was fair and the market firm. Live hen chickens, 8½@9c per lb; mixed do, 7½@8c; young roosters, 6½@7c; do old, 4@5c; hen turkeys, 10@11c per lb; young gobblers, 7@8c; old gobblers, 5@6c; ducks, 8@10c; and geese, $4.50@5.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Trading was good for local consumption at unchanged prices, and there was a good supply of everything. String beans, $3.00@3.50, and green peas, $3.00@3.25 per bu box.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—There was no change to note in this market, a dull time being experienced, and the few orders that came in were only for small lots. Former quotations were repeated, but there was no difficulty in obtaining concessions of ½@1c per lb.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list Saturday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 29c; extra firsts, 26c; firsts, 24c; dairy extra firsts, 23c; roll, 17c; packing stock, 11½c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 13c; do flats, 13c; do Young Americas, 13½c; good skim cheddars, 7½c; do flats, 6c; fancy imitation, Swiss, 14c.

EGGS—First in fresh, cash, 10½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 21	11,282	16	16,315	5,812
Tuesday, March 22	4,682	249	9,717	4,581
Wednesday, March 23	5,392	99	13,086	4,746
Thursday, March 24	10,099	32	12,689	7,214
Friday, March 25	7,451	152	13,369	4,434
Saturday, March 26	1,500	40	5,5.0	1,200
Total	40,406	588	70,676	27,987
Previous week	35,748	440	80,045	29,608
Increase	4,958	148	....	....
Decrease	....	....	9,369	2,021
Same week, 1886	26,104	277	91,692	12,612
Shipments.				
Monday, March 21	2,773	....	4,174	2,605
Tuesday, March 22	1,368	....	1,559	797
Wednesday, March 23	1,163	....	3,757	1,805
Thursday, March 24	4,409	....	5,736	2,897
Friday, March 25	2,749	....	5,121	933
Saturday, March 26	400	....	3,000	400
Total	12,862	....	23,347	9,437
Previous week	10,255	....	32,606	11,370
Same week, 1886	11,077	63	46,426	3,043

Saturday's cattle market was dull and weak. Local dealers were indifferent, partly owing to the fact that dressed-beef men expect 1,600 cattle from the West today. Hogs ruled a shade lower for common grades. Sheep steady.

Receipts of hogs last week—70,600—were the smallest arrivals any week in over a year, being 21,000 less than arrived the corresponding week last year. Shipments last week were 23,100 less than one year ago.

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 15,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle, and 4,000 sheep, against 16,315 hogs, 11,282 cattle, and 5,812 sheep received Monday of last week.

The number of hogs packed by Chicago packers for the summer season to date foots up 177,300, and the number shipped alive 112,100, against 154,100 packed and 170,600 shipped during the corresponding period last year. These figures represent an increase of 23,200 in the packing, and a decrease of 58,0.0 in the shipments. Most of the hogs went to shippers one year ago, but thus far this year the case is reversed, and, although receipts exhibit 34,000 decrease, the number of hogs packed exhibit 23,200 increase. During the last week ten packers slaughtered 45,847, against less than 39,000 the previous week, and 41,537 the corresponding week last year. Armour & Co. alone slaughtered 18,495, or 3,500 more than the previous week. Botsford & Co. followed next with 8,014, against 6,551 the previous week.

CATTLE—More than half the cattle received Saturday were consigned direct to dressed-beef men. The few offered for sale sold slowly, and prices were barely steady. Eastern shippers were out of the market and dressed-beef men were indifferent. The small offerings, however, changed hands at $4.00@4.85 for common to choice 1,021@1,459-lb native steers. No real choice cattle were on sale, and none were wanted. Stockers and feeders were in good demand at strong prices. An Illinois farmer bought 78 head of 1,135@1,248-lb fat cattle for feeding purposes at $4.40@4.45. Common 700-lb stockers sold at $2.75, and 930@1,110 lb feeders at $3.85@4.10. Native butcher stock steady and unchanged. Cows averaging 800@1,090 lbs sold at $2.50@3.50, with scalawag cows at $1.50@2.25. Bulls sold at $2.60@3.25, calves at $5.00@5.90, and butchers' steers at $3.75@4.25. Revised quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves, 1,450 to 1,800 lbs	$5.35@ 5.60
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.90@ 5.25
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.40@ 5.05
Fair to good, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@ 4.85
Poor to medium, 900 to 1,150 lbs	3.80@ 4.60
Through Texans, 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.70@ 3.60
Fancy cows and heifers	3.50@ 4.00
Fair to choice cows, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 3.40
Inferior to medium cows	2.25@ 2.80
Poor to fancy bulls, 900-to 1,800 lbs	2.65@ 3.75
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.80@ 3.55
Feeders, 900 to 1,300 lbs	3.60@ 4.30
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	16.00@40.00

HOGS—Less than 6,000 hogs arrived Saturday. The "stale" offerings, however, swelled the number on sale to 11,000. The supply was more than equal to the demand, as about 3,000 common hogs remained unsold. Six packers bought 4,400 and shippers 3,500. The general market for desirable hogs ruled steady, but common and undesirable offerings sold a shade lower. Sales ranged from $4.00 for culls up to $5.90 for prime heavy. Most of the heavy packing and shipping sold at $5.60@5.75; light at $5.30@5.50; and mixed at $5.45@5.65. Light light sold at $5.00@5.25, and some 180-lb singeing pigs at $5.60.

SHEEP—About 1,200 sheep arrived Saturday. The demand was equal to the supply, and prices were unchanged, though 10@20c lower than one week ago. Receipts for the week figured up nearly 29,000, or 15,000 more than arrived the corresponding week last year. Saturday's sales ranged at $3.50@4.55 for common to good 80@95-lb Nebraska sheep and $3.75 for common Nebraska lambs averaging 49 lbs.

OTHER MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,625; market dull and unsettled; common to fair, $4.10@4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,200 head; market active and shade higher; common to fair, $4.50@4.75; good to choice, $5.00@5.25; extra, $5.35@5.40; common to prime lambs $4.75@5.75; choice to extra, $6.00@6.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,850 head; selected Yorkers, 5@10c higher, at $5.75@5.85; selected medium weights steady, at $5.95@6.00; other grades unchanged.

East Liberty, Pa., March 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 323; shipments, 456. market nothing doing; all through consignments.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,400; shipments, 5,300; market slow; Philadelphias, $6.10@6.20; Yorkers, $5.50@5.70; common and light, $5.00@5.25; pigs, $4.75@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 3,000; market dull; 5 cars on sale, but nothing doing.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500; market steady; choice heavy native steers, $4.50@5.25; shipping steers, fair to good, $4.00@4.70; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.60@4.25; feeders, fair to good, $3.10@3.90; stockers, fair to good, $2.30@3.15; Texans, common to choice, $1.90@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 500; market steady; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.70@5.80; packing, fair to good, $5.50@5.65; Yorkers, medium to prime, $5.30@5.45; pigs, common to good, $4.70@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900; market firm; common to fair, $2.60@3.50; medium to fancy, $3.70@5.00.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 26. — CATTLE — Strong; common to choice grades, $3.75@4.25.

HOGS—Steady; common to best, $4.75@5.80.

SHEEP—Strong; common to good, $3.25@3.75; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

Kansas City, Mo., March 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,000; weak at yesterday's prices; good to choice shipping, $4.50@4.70; common to medium, $3.80@4.40; stockers, $2.60@3.35; feeding steers, $3.40@4.00; cows, $2.25@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,100; shipments, 1,300; opened strong, became weaker and 10c lower, closing slow and weak; good to choice, $5.45@5.65; common to medium, $5.00@5.40; skips and pigs, $3.60@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,750; shipments, 250; active and firm; good to choice, $3.90@4.25; common to medium, $3.50@3.75.

Omaha, Neb., March 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; steady; corn-fed steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs, $4.40@4.75; 1,100@1,350 lbs, $4.25@4.45; 900@1,050 lbs, $3.90@4.35; cows, $3.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,200; all sold; 5c higher; heavy, $5.40@5.50; light, $5.35@5.40; mixed, $5.30@5.40.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady; poor demand; offerings moderate; winter, 7s 1d@7s 2d; spring, 7s 2d@7s 3d; club, 7s 3d@7s 9d. Corn dull; poor demand at 4s 1½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s 3d; lard, 37s 6d; long and short clears, 37s 9d; Cumberlands, 38s 6d; long cut hams, 49s 6d; cheese, 64s 9d.

2 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess, Eastern, 67s 6d, dull; do Western, 62s 6d, dull. Lard—Holders offer freely; spot and March, 37s 6d, dull; April and May, 37s 9d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 7s 1d, dull; do spring, 7s 1½d, dull. Flour—Supply good; 9s 4d, dull. Corn—Holders offer freely; spot, 4s 1½d, dull; March, April, and May, 4s 1d, dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—COTTON—Firm but demand light; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 6,500 bales American.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; holders offer moderately. Corn dull; new mixed western, 4s ½d per cental.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26.—FLOUR—Receipts, 15,319 brls and sacks; exports, 1,956 brls, 33,327 sacks; steadier, but not quotably changed; sales, 14,600 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 100,100 bu; exports, 409,790 bu; cash a shade higher, with a moderate business, in good part for export. Options firm and higher; sales, 4,256,000 bu futures, 198,000 bu spot; No. 2 spring nominal at 92c; Green Bay spring, 92½c; ungraded red, 91@94¼c; No. 3 red, 89½c; No. 2 red, 90⅝@91c in store, 91¾c in elevator, 91¼@91½c February, 92¼c delivered; No. 1 red, 93c; No. 1 white, 91c; ungraded white, 92¼c; No. 2 red, March, nominal at 91c; April 91c, closing at 91c; May 91¼@91⅝c, closing at 91⅝c; June 90¾@91 5-16c, closing at 91¼c; July 89⅝@90⅛c, closing at 90⅛c; August 89¼@89⅝c, closing at 89⅝c; September 89⅜@90⅛c, closing at 90⅛c; November 91¼@92¼c, closing at 92¼c; December 93¼@93⅝c, closing at 93⅝c.

CORN—Spot firm but quiet; options ⅛@¼c higher but less active, closing firm; receipts, 79,550 bu; exports, 88,363 bu; sales, 208,000 bu future, 69,000 bu spot; ungraded, 48⅛@49⅛c; steamer, 47⅜@47⅞c elevator, 49c delivered; No. 2, 48⅛@48⅝c elevator, 49⅝c delivered; No. 2 March 48⅛c, closing at 48⅛c; April 48⅛@48⅜c, closing at 48⅛c; May 48⅛@48⅝c, closing at 48½c; June 48⅛@48⅝c, closing at 48⅝c; July 49⅛@49⅝c, closing at 49⅝c.

OATS—Steady and quiet; receipts, 59,000 bu; exports, 203 bu; sales, 210,000 bu futures, 92,000 bu spot; mixed Western, 35@37c; white do, 38@42c.

HAY—Unchanged and dull.

HOPS—Dull and weak; State, 11@20c; Pacific coast, 8@22c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: Fair Rio firm, 14¾@15c; options higher and fairly active; sales, 60,250 bags; March, 13.20c; April, 13.15@13.30c; May, 13.15@13.35c; June, 13.15@13.35c; July, 13.20@13.40c; August, 13.25@13.40c; September, 13.30@13.50c; October, 13.30@13.50c; November, 13.30@13.45c; December, 13.30@13.50c; February, 13.35@13.50c. Sugar strong; refined firm; extra C, 4¾@4 13-16c; off A, 5⅛@5¼c; standard A, 5 7-16@5½c; granulated, 5 13-16@5⅞c; cubes, 5⅞@6c. Molasses firm. Rice firm; fair demand.

TALLOW—Steady.

RESIN—Firm; $1.07½@1.12½.

EGGS—Heavy and lower; receipts, 6,909 pkgs; Western, 13¼@13½c.

PROVISIONS—Lard 2@3 points higher, but quiet; Western steam spot, $7.55; May, $7.60@7.65; June, $7.67@7.68; July, $7.72@7.74; August, $7.80@7.81.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

COTTON—It was an unexpectedly active Saturday, with more or less excitement and a sharply buoyant tone, carrying an active advance of 17 to 18 points over last evening, at which the close was strong. More or less hurried covering took place on the part of the shorts, but a large proportion of the demand was made up of foreign buying and orders from New Orleans on fresh investment.

PETROLEUM—Dull; opened at 63¼c; highest, 63⅝c; lowest, 63¼c; closed at 63⅜c; sales, 728,000 bls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 63⅛c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 63⅛c; closed at 63⅛c; sales, 329,000 brls; clearances, 461,000 brls; charters, 49,692 brls; shipments, 30 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull; Transit opened at 63⅛c; closed at 63⅛c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 63⅛c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 63⅛c; closed at 63⅛c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 63⅛c; clearances, 322,000 brls.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., March 26.—[Special.]—WHEAT—May opened ⅜c up, at 79c, and steadily advanced, with large transactions at 79¼c, 79⅜c, 79⅝c, to 79¾c, which was top for the session. Later it eased off to 79⅛c to 79⅜c, and closed seller at 79⅛c, with 79⅜c bid. June wheat started at 80⅛c, later 100,000 bu was reported at 80c, being in exchange for same amount May at 1⅛c premium for the June, with subsequent transactions at 80⅜c and 80⅛c. There appeared to be considerable changing of May to June at 1⅛c difference through the entire session. It closed easy at 80⅝c sellers. July wheat opened at 81⅜c, sold 81⅛c, closed firm with buyers at the outside figure.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 26.—[Special.]—GRAIN—A flat market all around; closing prices quoted as follows: No. 1 hard wheat, 91½c; No. 1 Northern, 90c; winter wheat firm at 86¼@86⅝c for No. 2 red, and 85¾@86c for No. 1 white. Corn in fair demand and offerings light; No. 2 corn at 44¼@44½c; No. 3 do, at 43¾@44c; No. 2 yellow, 45@45½c; No. 3 yellow, 44¼@44½c; No. 4 yellow, 43¾c.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Reports of damage and drouth, together with large export clearances at New York, caused a stronger feeling and better demand and prices closed ⅛@⅜c above yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 78⅜@79⅛c; May, 78⅛@79⅛c, closing at 79⅛c bid; July, 77⅛@77⅞c, closing at 77⅝c; August, 77⅜@78⅛c, closing at 78⅛c. Corn firmer and closed ⅛c higher; cash, 34⅛@35⅛c; May, 35⅛@35⅜c; July, 37⅛c. Oats very dull and easier; cash, 27⅛@28c; May, 28⅛c bid. Rye scarce and firm at 54c bid. Barley no sale.

HAY—Weak, but unchanged; little done.

BRAN—Active and strong at 69@70c.

LEAD—Nominally $4.15@4.20.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Lower; 10⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, but very slow, only a small job trade done. Pork, small lots of old mess, $14.50; do new, $17.50. Lard, $7.25 bid. Dry salt meats, boxed lots, long clear, $7.50; short ribs, $7.75; short clear, $8.00. Bacon—Shoulders, $6.25; long clear, $8.30; short ribs, $8.37½@8.45; short clear, $8.50@8.75. Hams, $11.50@14.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 79,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 2,0.0 bu; barley, none.

WOOL—Weak and unsettled, with a downward tendency, but quotably unchanged; low to choice tub-washed, 30@36c; medium unwashed, 20@25c; fine light, 18@22c; coarse braid, 16@21c; fine heavy, 14@20c.

Baltimore, Md., March 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot, 88⅛@89c; May and June, 90⅛@90⅝c. Corn—Western easier and dull; mixed spot, 46c asked; March, 45⅛@45⅜c; April, 45⅛@46⅛c; May, 46⅝c bid; steamer, 45@45⅛c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 36@38c; mixed, 34@35c.

PROVISIONS—Steady with fair inqury.

EGGS—Lower; 14@14½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,053 brls; wheat, 21,900 bu; corn, 72,300 bu; oats, 9,900 bu; rye, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,972 brls; wheat, 101,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 26.—WHEAT—Market strong; active for lots on track; little doing in futures; No. 1 hard, cash, 76⅜c; May, 77⅛c; June, 78⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75⅛c; May, 75⅝c; June, 76⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 73⅛c; May, 74⅛c; June, 75⅛c. On track 1@1½c above these quotations was paid.

FLOUR—Firm but inactive; patents, $4.25@4.40; bakers', $3.30@3.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 118,160 bu; flour, 125 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 87,920 bu; flour, 27,110 brls.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 26.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat strong but quiet; No. 2 red, March, 89⅛@90c; April, 89⅛@90c; May, 90⅜@91c; June, 90⅝@91c. Corn—Spot steady. Futures dull; No. 3 mixed in grain depot, 45c; steamer No. 2 mixed do, 45⅛c; No. 2 mixed, March, 45⅜@46c; April, 46@46⅛c; May, 46⅝@47⅛c; June, 47⅛@47⅝c. Oats quiet but steady; rejected white, 34c; No. 3 white, 35⅛c; No. 2 white, 36⅛c; No. 2 white, March, 35⅛@36⅛c; April, 36@36⅛c; May, 37@37⅛c; June, 37⅜@37⅝c.

EGGS—Dull; Western firsts, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 brls; wheat, 75,600 bu; corn, 69,300 bu; oats, 13,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,400 bu; corn, 29,700 bu; oats, 6,300 bu.

Detroit, Mich., March 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 82c; cash Michigan red, 82⅛c; No. 2 red cash, March and April, 82⅛c; May, 83⅛c; June, 84c; August, 82⅛c. Corn—39⅛c. Oats—No. 2, 29⅛c; No. 2 white, 32c.

CLOVER-SEED—Cash, $4.05; April, $4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 12,500 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 26.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 77⅛c; May, 79⅛@79⅜c. Corn dull; No. 3, 37c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 31⅛c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 55⅛c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—Repacked, $16.50. Lard—March, $7.25; May, $7.40.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 18@23c.

EGGS—Steadier; 11⅛@12c.

CHEESE—Quiet; cheddars, 12⅛@13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,210 brls; wheat 19,990 bu; barley, 2,875 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,910 brls; wheat, 12,465 bu; barley, 3,450 bu.

Toledo, O., March 26.—GRAIN—Wheat higher and quiet; cash, 81⅛@82⅛c; May, 82⅜c; June, 82⅝c; August, 82c. Corn firm and quiet; cash, 39⅛c; May, 41c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash and March, $4.05; April, $4.00.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 26.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, 80⅛c bid. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 37c bid. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 28⅛c.

Cincinnati, O., March 26.—WHISKY—Steady; sales, 1,098 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.13.

Wilmington, N. C., March 26.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 34⅛c.

Gagging the Press in Nebraska—An Infamous Bill.

Omaha Bee: This Legislature of ours is a body fearfully and wonderfully made. It can truthfully boast that it excels all other lawmaking bodies in the land in the production of legal monstrosities. The latest and most extraordinary of its efforts is Snell's Criminal-Libel bill. As amended by the House any editor, reporter, head-line writer, correspondent, or publisher may be indicted and imprisoned in any county in Nebraska where the paper which contains a libel written or published by them may happen to circulate. In other words, if this law is made part of our criminal code Medill of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, Pulitzer of the New York *World*, Jones of the New York *Times*, McCullagh of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, or De Young of the San Francisco *Chronicle* may be indicted in Cheyenne or Dawes County, Nebraska, for criminal libel, and the Governor may have to issue a requisition to bring him for trial. This is not all, however. Since Nebraska has abolished grand juries any County Attorney who may for political reasons desire to damage or cripple the publisher of a paper of general circulation, published hundreds of miles distant, could file an information for criminal libel in his court and compel attendance of editors, publishers, and reporters at an enormous expense and great inconvenience. The palpable aim of such an idiotic and unheard of law is to gag the press in the interest of public thieves and political shysters. It places a club in the hands of rogues and deprives the public of the palladium of their liberty—a fearless and untrammeled press. The men who are pushing this bill are notably vulnerable and fear that an untrammeled press would expose their rascality. This class of lawless lawmakers want to build a barricade around themselves against public opinion. They want to throttle the press that they may the more freely continue their depredations on the taxpayers. If such laws were enacted in every other State of the Union the American press would be placed on a par with that of Russia, where free speech is unknown.

Canada's Fishery Policy Denounced.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 26.—[Special.]—William MacDougal, one of the best constitutional lawyers in Canada, who was formerly member of the Cabinet, occupying the position of Minister of Justice and Minister of Public Works, as well as being one of framers of Confederation, was seen today by THE TRIBUNE reporter regarding the correctness of the position taken by this Government towards the United States on the fishery question. He said:

"The Government of Sir John put too narrow a construction upon the treaty of 1818, and the action toward United States fishermen has been infamous. A treaty between nations is not a contract you can submit to a court of law. The first article of the treaty of 1818 is the only part of the treaty involved in the present dispute, which is limited exclusively to the subject of fishing. Its sole object was to prohibit American fishermen from taking, drying, or curing fish on or within three marine miles of the coasts, bays, and harbors mentioned in the article, and that the subject of trade or commerce in other commodities is not included or contemplated."

"The fishing vessels may, under the terms of the treaty, engage in any trade except in fish?"

"Yes, if licensed or commissioned by their own Government to do so."

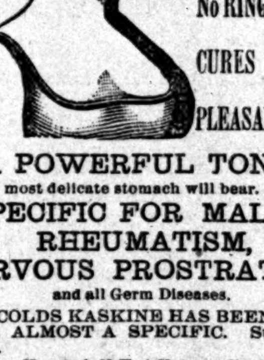
"What do you think will be the effect of the Retaliation bill?"

"No intercourse by ships between Canada and the United States, unless the negotiations said to be going on in London should result in a new treaty. No sane man believes that a Nation of 60,000,000, the most intelligent, the most wealthy, the unassailable, the most free among the nations of the earth, will submit to be told by a subordinate colony of less than 5,000,000, 'You may continue to trade with us, but only on condition that you transport your goods in such vessels and conduct your business by such methods as we approve. You may license vessels engaged in the deep sea fisheries to touch and trade in foreign ports, but if they come into ours and buy or sell anything but "wood" we will seize, confiscate, and sell their ships and pocket the proceeds.' The policy of Sir John Macdonald is such that Canada is drifting slowly and surely into open war with the United States, and few people appear to recognize the danger or are disposed to obtain an intelligent comprehension of the issues involved. Some morning next summer the electors will be disagreeably awakened from their stupefaction and realize when too late the lack of statesmanship and even want of common prudence displayed by the Government throughout in its treatment of this international matter."

Scrofula and all humors are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)



NO BAD EFFECT. NO HEADACHE. NO NAUSEA. No RINGING EARS. CURES QUICKLY. PLEASANT, PURE.

A POWERFUL TONIC that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, and all Germ Diseases.

FOR COLDS KASKINE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE ALMOST A SPECIFIC. Superior to quinine.

Bellevue Hospital, N.Y., "Universally successful."

St. Francis Hospital, N.Y. "Every patient treated with Kaskine has been discharged cured."

Rev. Jas. L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary, writes that Kaskine has cured his wife after twenty years' suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

St. Joseph's Hospital, N. Y.: "Its use is considered indispensable. It acts perfectly."

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th-st., N. Y. (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

Thousands upon thousands write that Kaskine has cured them after all other medicines had failed. Write for book of testimonials.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO., 54 Warren-st., New York.

DECKER BROTHERS'

MATCHLESS PIANOS!

ESTEY PIANOS, ESTEY ORGANS, at the Great Piano and Organ House OF

ESTEY & CAMP,

Now in their Elegant New Quarters,

233 State-st., 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

HAMMOND TYPE WRITER

Writes as Even and Uniform as Print, on any Width or Length of Paper, with Interchangeable Type. Unsurpassed in Tabular Work. Speed and Durability Firmly Established. It has 90 Different Characters, including Figures and Fractions. Call and examine before buying any other Type Writer. O. C. BLACKMER, Agent, 186 Monroe-st., Chicago.

LOOK! IT WILL PAY YOU!

50 PER CENT LESS.

The undersigned, who attend Leading Book and Picture Sales, and are purchasers of Valuable Private Libraries in England and the Continent, can supply Books at about 50 per cent less than local cost price. Pictures, Books, and MSS. bought on order. All new and second-hand English and Continental Books and Reviews supplied on shortest notice. Libraries furnished throughout. Goods carefully packed to any address. Wholesale Bookbinding and Stationery at about one-third usual rates. Remit by bank or postal draft with order.

J. MOSCRIPT PYE & CO., Expert Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers, 154 West Regent-st., Glasgow, Scotland.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF

BERMUDA

Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Sec'y., Quebec, Canada, THOS. COOK & SONS, 106 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway, New York.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, LAKE FOREST, ILL., is a well-equipped institution, with classical and scientific courses of a grade equal to that of the leading American colleges. It has a pleasant location, 1 hour's ride from Chicago. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION will be held June 28 and 29, at Chicago and Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Marquette, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Dubuque, Ia.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo. For full particulars of examinations and catalogue address, President W. C. ROBERTS, Lake Forest, Ill.

PHOSPHATIC LEMON RYE

The great Nerve Tonic and positive cure for Dyspepsia. Ask your Druggist for it. The trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, LORD, OWEN & CO., and FULLER & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists.

For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters. *It will cure entirely all ovarian or vaginal troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, & consequent spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.*

IT IS A BLESSING TO OVERWORKED WOMEN. IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. CURES LEUCORRHŒA. MENSTRUAL PERIODS PASSED WITHOUT PAIN.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1. per bottle.

$25.

IMPORTED SCOTCH SUITINGS to order. Elegant Linings. First-class workmanship.

$35.

SPECIAL—PRINCE ALBERT SUITINGS to order, made from fine imported worsteds, elegantly trimmed, newest designs.

$25.

OUR SOFT ROLL SPRING OVERCOAT, satin-lined sleeves, and fine workmanship.

DAVIS BROS., Tailors,

48 South Clark-st.

Out-of-town orders receive our prompt attention

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. For Improved and Economic Cookery.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Only sort guaranteed GENUINE by Baron Liebig.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. The finest Meat-flavoring Stock. USE it for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Efficient TONIC in all cases of Weakness and Digestive Disorders.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Highly recommended as a Nightcap instead of alcoholic drinks.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. GENUINE ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue ink across label.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9 Fenchurch Avenue, London, England. Sold wholesale by JAMES P. SMITH.

AREND'S KUMYSS,

The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, marasmus, etc.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

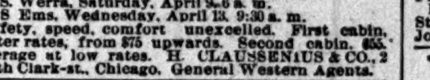
Vaughan's Seed Store

42 LaSalle St.

CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE

NICKEL PLATING

Lamps, Stoves, Registers, Grates, &c., Replated. General Plating, Lacquering, and Polishing. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS. Telephone. 95 OHIO-ST.



FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

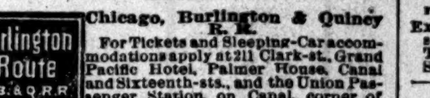
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.

S. S. Fulda, Saturday, March 26, 6:30 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, March 30, 9:30 a. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, April 2, 11:30 a. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, April 6, 3 p. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, April 9, 6 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Wednesday, April 13, 9:30 a. m.

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, winter rates, from $75 upwards. Second cabin, $55. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

For Tickets and Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11:00 am	† 2:50 pm
Council Bluffs	†11:50 am	† 2:15 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Denver & Omaha	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Mexico	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 3:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Rockford, Streator & Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Marshalltown	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Sioux City	‡10:00 pm	§ 6:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	*12:45 pm
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, and California	*10:40 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City and Atchison	*10:40 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday. The 11:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Waukesha	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Waukesha	b 11:30 am	3:25 pm
Waukesha	a 5:00 pm	10:40 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 pm	7:00 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 11:30 am	3:25 pm
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3:00 pm	12:55 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of 22d-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 3:00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 pm	*10:05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 am	* 2:50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 pm	c 6:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§10:00 pm	§ 6:35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

Wabash Railway.

T. M. Cooley, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 am	* 7:00 pm
St. Louis Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§12:30 pm	§ 2:20 pm
Essex Accommodation	§ 4:30 pm	§ 9:35 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday. Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South, and West go via this route.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	* 6:50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 6:50 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued).

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 61 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 am	a 7:05 pm
Milwaukee	b11:30 am	b10:30 am
Milwaukee	a 3:00 pm	a12:45 pm
Milwaukee	b 5:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Milwaukee	a10:30 pm	b 7:00 am
Waukesha	b 8:00 am	d 7:05 pm
Waukesha	b11:30 am	a12:45 pm
Waukesha	a 3:00 pm	b 4:00 pm
Waukesha	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Waukesha	c10:30 pm	b 9:30 pm
Racine	b11:30 am	a12:45 pm
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:00 am	b10:30 am
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:35 am	d10:25 am
Elgin & Rockford	a12:05 pm	a 2:15 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 pm	b 5:50 pm
Elgin	b 5:15 pm	b 6:45 am
Elgin	b 6:20 pm	b 8:40 am
Elgin	a10:40 pm	a 7:10 am
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 pm	10:25 am
Rockford	c10:40 pm	d 7:10 am
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 am	b 7:00 pm
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 3:00 pm / a10:30 pm	d 7:05 am / a12:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 pm / a10:40 pm	d 7:10 am / a 2:15 pm
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 pm	a 2:15 pm
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 pm	d 7:10 am
Des Moines	a10:40 pm	d 7:10 am
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11:30 am / b12:05 pm	b 4:00 pm / b 4:00 pm
Madison & Janesville	b 3:00 pm	b 7:00 pm
Madison	c10:30 pm	b 7:05 am
Appleton, Green Bay, Iron Mountain & Menominee	b11:30 am / a10:30 pm	b 7:05 pm / d 7:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 am	b12:45 pm
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	b11:30 am / b12:05 pm / c10:30 pm / c10:40 pm	d 7:05 am / d 7:10 am / b 2:15 pm / b 2:15 pm
Sioux City, Sioux Falls	b11:30 am	b 7:00 pm
Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc.	b12:05 pm	b 7:00 pm

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m / §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm / § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	§12:00 m / §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm / § 6:50 am
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m / §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm / § 6:50 am
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 am / *12:00 m / * 3:45 pm / * 4:15 pm / * 5:15 pm / *10:15 am	* 9:15 pm / * 1:15 pm / *11:00 am / *10:20 am / * 8:45 am / * 2:40 pm
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	* 4:15 pm / *11:30 pm	*10:30 am / *11:15 pm
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Beloit	§ 3:00 pm	§12:45 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Madison & Janesville	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 9:00 am / † 9:00 pm	* 6:50 pm / † 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 am	* 4:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 pm	§ 7:00 am
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 am / x 8:30 am / *11:30 am / § 3:00 pm / * 5:00 pm	* 4:00 pm / x 1:45 pm / * 2:00 pm / § 7:00 pm / * 8:40 pm
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 am / x 8:30 am / *11:30 am / § 3:00 pm / * 5:00 pm	* 4:00 pm / x 1:45 pm / * 2:00 pm / § 7:00 pm / *10:30 am
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 am / § 9:05 pm	* 2:00 pm / § 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 pm	† 6:50 am
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 am / * 3:15 pm / * 4:15 pm	* 5:50 pm / * 9:55 am / *10:30 am

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 7:35 am	† 7:40 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:40 pm	* 2:20 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12:10 pm	* 2:20 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12:10 pm	* 2:20 pm
Minneapolis and St. Paul Ex.	*12:40 pm	* 2:20 pm
Peoria Express	*12:40 pm	† 3:20 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City and Leavenworth Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M. Mexico, Ariz., & Col. Fast Ex.	§12:30 pm	§ 2:00 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11:20 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:10 pm
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:20 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 am / §11:20 pm	* 7:10 pm / § 7:00 am
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling Express	8:10 am	* 5:25 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 11:55 am
Wash'gton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 11:55 am
Wheeling Express	6:05 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus, Balt. & Phil'a Express	* 9:25 pm	* 7:15 am

*Daily.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Fort Wayne Route.

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:55 pm
Night Express	* 8:30 pm	7:05 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:45 pm
Fast Line	* 3:15 pm	*10:00 pm
Limited Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Eastern Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 8:35 am	* 6:35 pm
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
New York & Boston	....	*11:00 am
Philadelphia Line	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	† 7:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Kouts Accommodation	* 6:00 am	*11:30 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	* 7:05 pm

*Except Sunday. †Daily.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	6:50 am	† 5:15 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	9:00 am	* 6:40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:10 pm	* 9:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	* 4:40 pm	*10:20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8:15 pm	* 8:05 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 am	† 5:15 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:55 pm	† 6:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Super.	† 9:10 pm	† 7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:50 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 8:00 pm
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 8:50 pm	§ 7:40 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 5:40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 pm	*10:20 am
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	....	* 9:30 pm

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 pm	* 8:00 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:40 am
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	§12:00 m	3:30 pm

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot. General office, 107 Clark-st., Room 3.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 pm	§ 9:45 pm
New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sundays): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address R. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 121 La Salle-st.; CHAS. E. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 861, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest corner Centre—John R. Shean, Parmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 184, cor. Adams—James M. Kirzley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 698, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 794, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 186, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wisshack, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 861, Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and caligrapher; $75 per month; will refer to present employer. Address G. H., Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understand my business; I am a strict temperance man. The very best of city references—three years' from the present gentleman I am with and seven years with a gentleman before him. None need apply but first-class families who want a good man. Address, till April 1, E 58, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GERman meat and pastry cook, cream, jellies, all sorts of bread, rolls, fancy cakes, etc. Good caterer and carver; capable to take full charge of any kitchen; hotel or club house preferred. Highest testimonials from first-class New York houses. State wages. Address P 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN a hotel, restaurant, or laundry. Apply at 223 West Eighteenth-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. References given and required. Address Lock Box 523, Oconomowoc, Wis.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st., near Madison (incorporated).

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS AND SALESMEN out of employment to call at 103 State-st., Room 15, and see what we have to offer them.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN DRUG clerk, registered; good pay to right party. 802 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY clerk; must be good penman, understand bookkeeping. References required. 9 North Clark-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SHOE SALESMAN TO TRAVEL IN Iowa with a line of well-known goods and specialties that will sell, direct from manufacturers. References required. Address I. B. ARNOLD, Champaign, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS TRAVeling salesman having an established trade in the country tributary to Kansas City; state amount of trade, territory covered, and how long. Address, with reference, Wm. B. Grimes Dry-Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.

BOYS.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old to make himself useful in the store, at KRANZ'S, 80 State-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS JOB AND eight book compositors; none but good sober men need apply. Pioneer Press Co., St. Paul, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY SUITS AND overcoats made to order, on installments. References. Address R 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY town for an easy, money-making business guaranteed to pay energetic person $1 per hour; trial outfit free. Merrill Mfg. Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN AMBITIOUS EARNEST MAN LOcated outside principal cities to represent in his own locality a responsible house. Good salary. References. MANUFACTURER Supt., Lock-box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS LADIES TO SELL the most extraordinary ladies' specialty in the world; sells itself; call or write. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 57 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS WE WILL REMOVE on April 1st to our new warerooms S. E. corner State and Jackson-sts., we offer all second-hand instruments at bargains until that date. We quote a partial list:

SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Stoddard	$ 65
1 Great Union	125
1 Barmore	135
1 Kimball	140
1 Emerson	190

UPRIGHTS.

1 Hardman	$125
1 Kimball	155
1 Kimball	175
1 Emerson	200
1 Hallet & Davis	225
1 Chickering	275
1 Hallet & Davis	290

12 SECOND-HAND ORGANS, $20 TO $50.

Also several new pianos, the varnish of which was slightly damaged in transportation, at reduced prices.

New pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

AT MANUFACTURER'S WAREROOMS—SHONINGER PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. TIME PAYMENTS.
Pianos to rent or exchanged.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
Factory, New Haven, Conn.

A. REED & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS. Guaranteed Extremely Durable. | REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT; RENTals (part or all) applied on purchases; also a few second-hand pianos at your own price. We want the room for new goods. We have removed to our new warerooms. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-sts.

KNABE'S STANDARD PIANOS. | REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.
Reasonable prices and terms.
Old instruments taken in exchange.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS FOR SALE ON easy payments: also other makes; $5 to $10 per month; rent $3, $4, and $5 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, PRICES BELOW ZERO. | REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.
$10 Monthly Payments.

$165 WILL BUY A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-St.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT AT TOPEKA, THE Capital city of Kansas—We take pleasure in offering to the public a large, very valuable, and certain investment; 175 acres adjoining the beautiful Capital city of Kansas—a city of 40,000 inhabitants, with the four great trunk line railroads of the West passing through it—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific. This tract is less than one mile and a quarter from the business centre of the city and ¾ of a mile from the depot and shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which gives employment in this city to 2,000 men. It fronts on a macadamised road, and the street-car line will be completed past it by June of this year. A portion of this tract is now platted and selling in lots, and there is immediate need for the subdividing and platting of the whole tract. This property can be made to pay 200 per cent upon the entire valuation and 500 per cent upon the cash payment in one year. This valuable property is in the market at present figures for only a very short, limited time. Price $1,000 per acre: $75,000 cash, balance on time. For full particulars correspond immediately with J. S. COLLINS & CO., Topeka, Kas.

BUSINESS—ENERGETIC BUSINESS-MEN WITH small capital may find a profitable business by calling at Room 28 McCormick Block, cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A CLEAN, WELL-selected drug stock at Winterset, Ia.; elegant fixtures, good location, low rent, stock in prime order, and no old or heavy goods; photograph of store will be sent on application; will be sold at a bargain and on terms to suit purchaser. Apply to WAINRIGHT & GOODALE, Winterset, Ia.

DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES WANTED—LOcation no object; must be reasonable. P 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$5,000 CASH—½ INTEREST IN A splendid paying wooden ware manufactory, located almost in centre of city, now doing a splendid business; some one will find this a splendid business chance; large profits made on goods manufactured, and quick sales for them here in the city. Call and examine it; present owner wants partner with $5,000.

$3,200—½ interest in a finely fitted up and paying laundry; the net profits of the ½ interest are about $200 per month; other partner will not sell at any price; if you are looking for a well established and paying business in centre of city this will suit you; must be a good party; laundry has all the latest improved machinery, and is doing a first-class business.

$8,000—On Madison, between Clark and Dearborn-sts., one of the finest, largest, best paying saloons in Chicago; lease of the entire building for three years from next May, with low rent. This is the best location for any kind of business you wish to engage in, and it is the only store that can be had on the street east of river. If there is any one looking for a business location for any kind of goods, or use it for the present business (fine first-class saloon), they cannot find a better location in Chicago, as it is all first-class in every particular. Will take all in good real estate in or around the city. Give me a call before buying. Such a chance is seldom found. Bound to sell at once at low figures.

$3,000—Splendid paying drug store (cor.) running and doing a nice buiness on Halsted-st., near Madison; first-class location and business; best of reasons for selling.

$2,500—Drug store on Van Buren-st. (cor.) near Hoyne-av.; running and doing a first-class business; terms easy.

$15,000—A splendid and first-class stock of general hardware and farm implements now in store and doing an elegant business; free and clear of all indebtness whatever; in the very centre of a town of 8,000 people on C. & A. R. R., about 150 miles south of Chicago, in the best farming part of Illinois; will sell at bargain and at easy terms or will exchange for good farm, improved or unimproved, in Western Illinois or Missouri; goods and store will be put in at cash figures. T. B. BOYD, R. 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FRUIT FARM AND CANNING FACTORY FOR sale at a great sacrifice—We offer for the next 2 weeks our 42-acre fruit farm, situated within one mile of a city of 8,000, dwelling house, fine large barn, packing houses, canning factory, horses, wagons, plows, tools of all kinds; everything complete and in running order; 20 acres in fruit, in good condition, bearing full crops; good trade built up; cannot supply demand; reputation established on canned goods; three lines of railroads to ship by; a bargain; in 1886, dry season as it was, receipts over $2,000; price $6,000, one-half cash, balance on time at 6 per cent; here is a chance for an energetic man to secure a good business, and by enlarging canning output make lots of money; farm dirt cheap at price. Call or address CRUMMER & MELLER, Galena, Ill.

FOR SALE—WELL-PAYING FIRST CLASS RESTaurant; location unsurpassed on South Side; ill health cause of selling. Address O 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE DOING BUSINESS OF $30 per day, on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirtieth-st.; first-class place for physician; bound to sell at a sacrifice. T. B. BOYD, 128 La Salle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—OUR LARGE FURNITURE FACTORY, together with dry-kiln, finishing-house, etc., containing over 70,000 square feet of floor surface; located corner of Robey-st. and Blue Island-av., Chicago. Will sell with or without the machinery. The property has good dockage and railroad facilities. Street-cars within a block. For full particulars address CLARK BROS. & CO., 274 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE AT GRAND Crossing on account of death; in best running order. Inquire at E. S. DREYER & CO.'S, 99 Dearborn-st., or Sundays at THORMEYER & SMITH'S, South Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS WANTING SOME LIGHT novelty to manufacture can see a novelty that is made in Boston and extensively used in the New England States. No competition; demand unlimited. Call at Room 301, Palmer House, and see goods between hours of 10-4 and 7-9 p. m. CHAS. GIFFORD.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE MONDAY MORNing, March 28, 9 o'clock sharp, at 109 Wabash-av., third floor, Chicago; type and presses nearly new; cost $10,000; steam; free rent; established trade.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1626 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, single or en suite, with first-class board.

WEST SIDE.

223 WEST EIGHTEENTH-ST.—TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms; board; gentlemen.

NORTH SIDE.

373 SUPERIOR-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with good board for gentlemen; modern conveniences; reasonable terms. References.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms $2 to $5 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, 74 AND 76 EAST Adams-st.—Rates 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations. The Chicago Boarding & Employment Bureau (incorporated), Room 62, 4th floor, 157 to 161 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM BY man, wife, and child within 20 minutes of City-Hall; North Side preferred; not to exceed $12 per week. P 88, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near Madison, on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, and speculations.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

FREE CLAIRVOYANT—LADIES CONSULT FREE, personally or by letter; gents charged. MRS. GRAY, 621 West Van Buren-st.

JENNIE WEBSTER, CLAIRVOYANT, 170 STATE-st., Room 6. Take elevator at 70 Monroe-st. For sale, Electric Inhaler; also electric belts. Call.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment. Call 117 S. Clark-st., Room 11.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELLER, clairvoyant, reveals secrets in love, marriage, divorce, business, diseases; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1. 445 West Madison, northwest corner Throop-st., now Waverly-place, third floor.

MISS DE VERN, CLAIRVOYANT, 46 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 12. At home 11 to 7.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER; gives names, cures rheumatism. 1913 Wabash-av.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, 3d floor.

STORAGE.

ALL WHO WISH TO STORE GOODS OF ANY kind are invited to call at Chicago Family Storage Warehouse, 214 Randolph-st. Fair dealing, good service, low prices.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875: for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4579.

AGENTS WANTED.

AN AGENCY FOR GEN. LOGAN'S GREAT BOOK, "The Volunteer Soldier of America," is worth more than a large salary; magnificently illustrated; low in price; sells at sight. R. S. PEALE & CO., Publishers, 289 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—ONE PERSON IN EVERY TOWN to take agency for our enameled letters. Excelsior Enameling Co., 178 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PRATT'S patent button fastener. Address Pratt Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ATTENTION, GENTS—I WILL BUY YOUR CAST off clothing and overcoats. Bring or send postal to SAM, 433 South State-st.

CHEAP JAKE, 289 SOUTH CLARK-ST., PAYS the highest price for cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 553 W. Indiana-st. MRS. RICHER, experienced midwife.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK OF miscellaneous books, a horse that will take a prominent position on your avenues. Address owner, Lock-Box 1841, Ottawa, Ill.

BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY—Subscription edition. R. S. PEALE & CO., General Agents, 289 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Instruction by mail efficiently imparted; $36. First National Bank Building, Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

$42,000—3 modern brick buildings, one 6 stories and basement and two 4 stories and basement, lot 75x189 to alley, on Third-av., near Polk-st.; this property brings a yearly income, as you can find out, of $4,750; there is $15,000 incumbrance at 6 per cent, runs to '89; balance, ½ in good clear building lots, south from 22d to 55th-st., and at least $10,000 cash; this property pays an income as rents 10 per cent net and some one will get it cheap; buildings about 3 years old and in good order.

$16,000—$3,000, or all cash down, an elegant brown stone front of 16 rooms, all modern conveniences, barn cost $6,000, lot is 50x125 to alley, e. front, on S. Park-av., near 35th-st., the house and barn cost $25,000 to build, the dwelling has every modern convenience, and is first-class in every style; the lot is certainly worth $300 per ft., making $35,000 this property ought to sell for, but we will take $16,000, and as low as $3,000 down, balance can run at 6 per cent 5 years if wanted; this is first-class property in every way, and ought to sell; the title is perfect and clear; as fine a dwelling as there is in Chicago.

$10,000—All modern 12-room frame dwelling, in good repair, lot 25x125 to alley, west front (clear title), on Michigan-av., near 31st-st.; will exchange this property for any improved property on South Side as far south as Hyde Park worth $10,000; would like $1,500 or $2,000 cash; good chance to get Michigan-av. property at a bargain; cheap.

$400 per foot—On Michigan-av., near 23d-st., a beautiful residence lot, 50x150 to alley, west front; clear title; will make easy terms if you want to build on this lot; we are bound to sell and we want an offer; you can get a cheap piece of property in this; want an offer; best residence locality in Chicago.

$10,000—75x125 to alley, corner Sherman-st., near 41st; corner lot is vacant; the two inside lots each are improved with large frame dwellings that rent for $640 per year. This is good property, in good location, and ought to sell at once.

$7,500—An octagon front brick house built in 3 flats of 5 and 6 rooms each; building is 25x65, lot 25x125, south front, on Jackson-st., near Oakley-av.; rents $60 per month; incumbered $2,000, balance easy terms. This is a first-class modern brick dwelling, rented to good tenants, and ought to sell.

T. B. BOYD, Room 3 128 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—NEW TEN-ROOM dwelling, ready April 15; in first-class neighborhood; south of Thirtieth-st., east of Wabash-av.; accessible by cable cars and I. C. R. R.; gas fixtures, furnace, and every modern convenience; p., d. r., and k. on first floor; everything throughout and complete; price $8,000; will be sold if desired on payment of $700 to $1,000 cash and balance on monthly payments. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE 10-ROOM HOUSE, 104 Prospect-place, south front overlooking Ellis Park, for sale at a bargain. Particulars Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—
A great bargain is offered in a fine house and barn in very choice location; must sell at once. Call for particulars.
WABASH-AV.—
A fine property near 12th-st., cheap; $18,000.
FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—
No. 333, house in fine repair; large brick barn; lot 50 feet front. If not sold before April 10 will rent for one or more years.
FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—THE BEST BUSINESS corner on the South Side, 70x120 feet, on the n. e. cor. Archer-av. and Halsted-st. Apply to JAMES GOGGIN, R. 37 Metropolitan Block, La Salle and Randolph-sts.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT
BRICK AND STONE DWELLINGS,
NOS. 1284 TO 1312 WILCOX-AV.,
Near Sacramento.

8 rooms, bath-room, and furnace, with all modern improvements.
Substantially built in every particular and within one block of the Madison-st. cars. Lots 125 feet deep. Price, $4,000 each. Small cash payment and balance terms to suit.
Apply on premises or to CORNELIUS BARKER, No. 1313 Wilcox-av.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., EAST OF ASHland-av.—$6,500 will buy a modern-built 2-story, cellar, and attic brick house, with all improvements; first-class order; possession at once. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 9-ROOM MODERN STONE-front houses, 782 and 784 Warren-av. Go and see them. Open from 1 to 5 every day. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,500, $1,000, OR ALL CASH DOWN—60-acre farm, 44 miles west of Chicago, at Blackberry, Kane County, Ill.; good 5-room house, barn, cribs, etc.; 3 acres of good timber, and lasting water; farm is all under fence and cultivation; clear title; splendid land and neighborhood; very cheap.

$30 per acre—500 acres in Iroquois County, Ill., 5 miles from Chebanse; splendid frame dwelling of 11 rooms in good repair; good large barns and cribs, lasting pure water for 1,000 head of cattle; every acre under wire and hedge fence and cross-fenced, and there is no richer farm land in the Northwest. Not one acre of poor or waste land on the farm; 64 miles from Chicago, on I. C. R. R. If parties will take a little pains and look at such property a bargain can be had; will exchange the equity for clear improved property in Chicago; mortgage, $6,000; runs 18 months at 6½ per cent. It is certainly a bargain at these figures and ought to sell.

$35 per acre—307-acre farm, every acre under the best of fence and the highest state of cultivation. There is no better land in the State of Illinois, one mile from Watseka, Iroquois County, Illinois, and 75 miles from Chicago; three R. R. depots within one mile of it. Has 50 first-class blooded cattle and 300 head of common cattle on it, horses, hogs, and all kinds of farm implements, which will be sold with the farm at a low cash value. It is without any question one of the best-improved farms in the State of Illinois. If there is anybody looking for a bargain this is one. Will exchange the farm for city or suburban property, improved, unimproved, acres, or lots.

$50 per acre—240-acre farm, 30 miles north of Chicago and 2½ miles west of Lake Forest, Lake County, Ill. This farm has first-class improvements in every way and all under fence and cultivation; in every respect a fine cultivated farm. Will exchange this farm for other good improved property in Chicago or suburbs. Some one will get a good trade, for it is a splendid improved farm, near the military post just located by the Government, Highwood.

$40 per acre—225 acres in Jefferson County, Ill., 6 miles from depot; 100 acres fenced, cross-fenced, and cultivated; 125 acres in timber and prairie; good house of 6 rooms, splendid barn, stables, and orchard; lasting and pure water. Owner is old and in feeble health, and offers a great bargain to some one. It is as good land as there is in the State.

$25 per acre—158 acres, 5 miles from Iowa Falls, Hardin Co., Ia.; 2½ miles from depot; elegant frame dwelling of 9 rooms in good repair; good barns, crib, stables, and lasting water. 100 acres under plow and cultivation, 20 acres of good timber, balance meadow and pasture. It is as good land as can be found in Iowa. Not one acre of waste land. Thickly settled with good people all around it. The improvements are good, and such chances seldom offered. No trade; at least ¼ cash down.

$25,000—$9,000 mortgage—One of the finest farms in Cook County, Illinois; inside the limits of Arlington Heights, 22 miles from Chicago, on the Northwestern R. R.; splendid brick basement frame dwelling; cost over $6,000; elegant repair; fine barn, corn cribs, stables, and other outbuildings; only 10 minutes' walk from depot and P.-O.; land is the very best and all under fence and cultivation; good water and orchards; this is elegant and first-class in every way; will exchange it, with free and clear title, for good improved property in the city. Some one who would like to live in the suburbs can get a good piece of property.

$2,250 cash—15 acres as fine a fruit farm as can be found in the N. W.; 1 mile from Stevensville, Mich.; splendid 10-room frame dwelling, barns, and other outbuildings; every acre under fence and cultivation, and every quality of fruit, large and small; owner netted last year $850 off of the fruit, besides furnishing a good living for himself and family; this is without question the best bargain ever offered to any man; will take ⅓ or all down; the property is not far from Chicago, and ought to sell at once at these figures, as it is offered at ⅓ value in order to sell; no trade.

$5,000—7½ acres, with every class of improvements, good house of 9 rooms, barns, sheds, orchards of every kind of large and small fruits, asparagus beds that pay over $300 per year; only four blocks from the depot of Downer's Grove, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., only 18 miles from Chicago. Would trade for a good house and lot on west side of city (clear); must be good property; terms easy.

T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. C. COSGROVE & CO., 1034 O-st., Lincoln, Neb.:
10,000 acres in Frontier Co., Neb., from $5 to $10 per acre; 10,000 acres in Cheyenne Co., Neb., $5 per acre; 10,000 acres in Keith Co., Neb., at from $4 to $6 per acre; in Harlan, a very choice quarter section very cheap, school lands; pre-emption claims, etc., etc., in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. The great boom in farming lands has commenced in Nebraska. All the above lands were first choice, and can be secured on excellent terms.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$13,000—60 LOTS, ALL TOGETHER, nice streets and sidewalks, with water in, only 3 blocks from depot, in a town called Pennock, 8 miles w. of Chicago Court-House, on N. W. R. R. These lots are selling from $400 to $500 apiece, clear and perfect title; will sell on easy terms, at least $5,000 or all cash down. This is a great chance for some one wanting Chicago property. We offer it at a great sacrifice.

$350 per acre—10 acres in N. E. ¼ of Sec. 15, T. 38, R. 13, S. W. of Union Stock-Yards; subdivided all around this land; $1,500 mortgage at 6½ per cent can run 18 mos.; bal. must be cash; want money cause of sacrifice.

$3,500—Block of 5 acres, fronting on the N. W. R. R., bet. Avondale and Irving Park; this is beautiful land for a subdivision and ought to sell; it is cheap.

$2,000—3 acres of nice garden land, 4 blocks N. of depot in Arlington Heights; has a good 5-room brick house, in good repair; good frame barn for 5 horses; this is on cor. of 2 principal sts. in Arlington Heights; built up all around; all under beautiful hedge and nice fence; good sidewalks from depot to house; splendid fruits and garden; $500 or all cash down; offered at half value to sell at once.

$5,000—Terms easy, 7½ acres, with a fine house of 9 rooms, in good repair, with all necessary outbuildings; all kinds of large and small fruits; asparagus bed that pays over $300 per year and lots of other vegetables. Only 4 blocks from the depot of Downer's Grove, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., only 18 miles from Chicago. Would exchange it for clear house and lot S. of Madison-st., E. of Western-av., and N. of 12th-st. Must be clear title. We offer good property and want good property or cash for it. Easy terms.

$600 per acre—15 acres finely improved. 2-story dwelling, all other out-buildings, in first-class repair, 9 miles from Court-House. This is a great bargain; will take in exchange improved city property.

T. B. BOYD, R. 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORMAL PARK—A NEW NINE-room house, all modern improvements; very nice lot, 35x135; east front; price $3,500. Also 50-foot lot at $1,000. ISAAC DRAKE, 196 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at prices and terms to suit everybody. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—A NEW 7-ROOM house, all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures and furnace; house papered throughout; basement finished; lot 33x125; price $3,700. ISAAC DRAKE, 196 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—100 FEET ON ENGLEwood-av., south front, nice trees; $2,500. ISAAC DRAKE, 196 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN WAUKEGAN—A FINE 2-STORY and basement brick house, containing 14 rooms, situated on State-st., 99 feet frontage, extending through the block to Genesee-st., with good barn, fruit trees, small fruit, good well, and two cisterns; all in first-rate order. For terms call on L. B. WEYMOUTH & CO., 73 Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN RIVERside; bay window; on lot 50x160; 3 minutes from depot; water and sewerage; $2,500, $200 cash and $25 per month; also two at $2,000; no interest if prompt payments are made. F. H. HERR, Box 100, Riverside, Cook Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT HIGH, DRY, healthy grounds go to Park Manor. The handsomest residences, best street improvements, best railroad facilities in Cook County. Now is the time to judge of high or wet grounds. Shown free. T. P. KEEFE, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORMAL PARK—THE BEST HOUSE for the least money; new, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, stone and brick basement, built by the day; 2 blocks from railroad station. 196 La Salle-st. ISAAC DRAKE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL HOMES
ON
FIVE YEARS' TIME AND SMALL
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Only a small cash payment required. These houses are built at Morgan Park, a beautiful, growing suburb on the Chicago & Rock Island R. R., 13 miles southwest of the Chamber of Commerce.

Finest, cheapest, and quickest railroad trains of any running out of Chicago. Fine hydrant water and good underground brick sewers; good cellars under all the houses and all the houses on stone and brick foundations.

For further information call for or send and get pamphlets of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., Home Insurance Building, 205 La Salle-st. (in basement.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE RESIdences in the best locations in Highland Park, in first-class order; also choice building sites in lots or acres. FRANK P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 20.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOT NEAR GARFIELD PARK; GIVE lowest cash price. B P 58, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$20,000—A WELL ASSORTED stock of general merchandise in a city of 18,000 in Wisconsin. This store has a nice and well-established trade; goods at cash figures; will exchange this entire stock for city or suburban property.

$15,000—General stock of hardware and farm implements now in store and doing an elegant business; free and clear of all indebtedness whatever; in the very centre of a town of 8,000 people on C. & A. R. R., about 150 miles of Chicago, in the best farming part of Illinois; will sell at a bargain, and on easy terms, or will exchange for good farm, improved or unimproved, in the West; goods and store will be put in at cash figures.

$2,500—Six-room good frame cottage on Kindell-st., near Ogden-av., and lot 25x100 to alley; house in good repair; will trade for a good lot east of depots, or 5 blocks west in Evanston or South Evanston. T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE IMPROVED FARM—Want a stock of goods. Address Box 16, Frankfort, Ind.

BUILDINGS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—TO MOVE—ONLY TWO HOUSES left—Nos. 161 and 163 W. Madison-st.; to be moved April 1; best offer this week gets them. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, 2823 AND 2825, two 3-story and brick basement residences, with brick barns. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT of six rooms in stone-front house. No. 3213 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS NEW STONE FRONT dwelling, No. 2823 Wabash-av. Dining-room and kitchen on first floor. Price, $60. Also the two 4-story brick dwellings, No. 2619 and 2621 Wabash-av. Price, $70. These houses will be arranged to go together if desired. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A COZY, NEAT SIX-ROOM HOUSE; beautifully papered; convenient to Drexel-boulevard trains, I. C. R. R. and cable; furnace, bath, range, etc.; rent only $40. Particulars Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—20 ALDINE-SQUARE—3-STORY AND basement stone-front house, 10 rooms; furnace, gas fixtures, and all conveniences; rent, $50. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE FRONT, 265 ASHland-av. Two-story and basement stone front, 655 Adams-st., corner Wood. Inquire of JOHN A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—943 MONROE-ST., DINING-ROOM AND kitchen on parlor floor; house has every modern convenience; is in excellent repair; desirable neighborhood; possession any time. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 240 AND 242 E. ERIE-ST., AND No. 229 Ontario-st. Apply to J. A. B. WALDO, 227 E. Ontario-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
678 Wells-st., a 10-room house, hardwood finished, elegant and complete; $67.50.
741 North Park-av., 10-room house; $55.
470 Dearborn-av., 3-story and basement, 14 rooms; $100 per month.
745, 745½, and 747 North Park-av., 10-room houses; all modern improvements; $52.50 each.
E. S. DREYER & CO.,
N. E. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—678 WELLS-ST., A 10-ROOM HOUSE, hardwood finished, elegant and complete, $67.50. 741 North Park-av., 10-room house, $55 from May 1. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—211, 213, 217 NORTH STATE-ST.—TWO stories and basement, 10 rooms, modern improvements. Inquire of C. E. ANTHONY, Room 27, Ashland Block, corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SEA SHORE—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable furnished houses directly on the shores of Buzzard Bay at prices ranging from $300 to $3,000. Full particulars, HORACE S. CROWELL, 27 State-st., Boston.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT OAKLAND—A LARGE 9-ROOM house, elegantly located for a rooming or boarding house, near 39th-st. station, I. C. R. R., and cable cars. Inquire C. E. BROWN, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

TO RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK, A VARIETY of houses, cottages, and stores; best locations; reasonable prices. FRANK P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLAT, CONVENient to Drexel-boulevard trains I. C. R. R. 39th-st. station and cable; bay window, bath, range, etc., just handsomely papered; rent $28. Inquire at Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW HANDSOME FIVE AND SIX room apartments in the Belvedere, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., from $27.50 to $50.00. Janitor service free. Estate of F. C. Porter, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS IN HODGES BUILDing, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.; possession April 1; also suite of three rooms, with bath; possession at once. Apply to L. HODGES, 101 Washington-st., or elevator at building.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT AT 680 WEST MADIson-st.; bath-room; convenient and in good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS WITH 4 TO 9 ROOMS, WITH modern conveniences, located on Illinois, Indiana, Pine, and Ohio-sts., east of State-st. Apply at HOYT'S Renting Office, 308 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—MAIN STORY 7-ROOM FLAT, 516 North-av., near Dearborn; fine location fronting parks; janitor service. WM C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FINE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMily use; second floor. 30 Sherman-st., opposite Board of Trade.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST HARRISON-ST., suitable for wall paper and paint store; to party renting same contract for large amount of work will be given. Inquire of C. E. BROWN, Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID LOCATION FOR BAKERY and confectionery store; fine large store; modern brick oven; reasonable rent. Inquire of C. H. HOWARD, Room 81, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 374 W. Lake-st.; also 7-room flat above store. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—4 STORES IN THE NEW HOTEL S. E. corner Clark and Jackson-sts., opposite Post-Office and new Board of Trade; a good stand for a restaurant and barber-shop. E. GRACE.

TO RENT—STORE 360 STATE-ST., NEXT TO THE corner of Harrison-st., east front, 25x110 feet. Apply to CHARLES KOZMINSKI & CO., 168 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, 45X85, No. 11 Market-st.
Also fine basement cor. Lake and Market-sts., in Garrett Building.
O. LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 171 AND 173 LAKE-ST.—FIRST floor and basement, 40x170 from May 1. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, No. 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 54 DEARborn-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN BUILDING S. E. CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE NEW STORE FRONTING two leading thoroughfares; short block from passenger depot N. W. R.; also store on Michigan-st. high basement for restaurant. Apply on premises or JAS. HAMILTON, 168 Locust-st., Chicago.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICES
ON FAVORABLE TERMS
IN THE NEWLY ARRANGED AND REFITTED
CHAMBERS BUILDING,
155 AND 157 DEARBORN-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND MONROE-STS.,
OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
First-class elevator, janitor and watchman service.
No printing in the building.
APPLY TO BARNARD & CALKINS,
109 La Salle-st., near Washington-st.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT OFFICES IN THE NEW "COMMERCE" BUILDING,
Opposite the East Entrance of the Board of Trade
"AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES."
In richness and location they are unexcelled.
The most modern and handsome office building in Chicago;
Light, vaults, and elevator-service the very best.
Mr. Allyn in the building at all hours to show the offices.
The main floor is admirably adapted to banking business; any number of rooms rented en suite to attorneys and commission men; it will be your loss if you renew your lease before seeing these offices.
Apply to HENRY SHARON, Agent, 225 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR, 123 and 125 La Salle-st.; good light and fireproof vaults; $15 to $30 each. F. M. ELLIOT, Rooms 6 and 7.

TO RENT—OFFICES, 194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—A ROOM 22X100 FEET, WITH SKY-light; second floor, rear room; 207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's dry goods store. Apply on premises or to F. R. HILGER, 1632 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3D AND 4TH STORY LOFTS, 38 and 40 La Salle-st., 40x70 feet; suited for merchandise or light manufacturing business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MANufacturing property suitable for any purpose where steady power is required; best water-power in the country; buildings new and first-class, brick with stone foundations; latest Turbine water-wheels. Correspondence solicited. Address Marseilles Water Power Co., Marseilles, Ill.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED CORNER BASEment, 40x80, with power and steam heat; also lot adjoining; good manufacturing place for wood or iron work. E. H. WACHS, La Salle-av. and Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FOR MAUFACTURING PURPOSES—Well-lighted room; 8,000 square feet floor space; steam heat; power and elevators; ironworker preferred. Reedy Elevator Co., 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 50X100 FEET, WITH POWER and steam heat; light on two sides and large skylight; splendid place where good light is necessary. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON CO., corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—FIVE FLOORS OF THE COLUMBIA Theatre Building will be fitted for a European hotel. Parties desiring to rent same please address, with references, J. M. HILL, Columbia Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 231 Wabash-av., containing 20 rooms; furniture for sale. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE, ELEGANT BASEment under the store of James Wilde Jr. & Co., corner State and Madison-sts. JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

TO RENT—THREE UPPER STORIES OF BUILDing No. 126 South Clark-st., between Madison and Washington; each floor 20x80 feet; suitable for printing or light manufacturing. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE AND MARKET 615 and 617 South Halsted-st., 3 floors, 48x100 feet, with large smoking-house. WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 20X100, AND CORNER basement, 50x100; also basement adjoining, 40x100; together or separate; immediate possession if desired. Apply to SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-st., corner La Salle-av.

TO RENT—LOFTS, STORES, BASEMENT, AND rooms in the six stories and basement brick building northeast corner of Dearborn and Harrison-sts. and Third-av. Steam power and elevator in building. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 40X100, corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—A VACANT LOT—SPLENDID LOCAtion for a retail coal and wood business on the West Side. Inquire of C. E. BROWN, Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 33 MARKET-ST. APply to City Collector.

TO RENT—FOR TERM OF YEARS, 3 FLOORS in substantial brick building, centrally located on North Side, water and steam power, floor space 15,000 square feet; rent low. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED rooms complete for housekeeping by man and wife; 20 minutes walk of City-Hall; rent not to exceed $5 per week. Address P 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT room by gentleman and wife in a first-class private family, between Robey-st. and Western-av. Reference given and required. Address C. H. W., 418 Warren-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping by a young married couple about April 1; part of house with refined private family preferred; state location and details. References exchanged. P 89, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS boarding-house, furnished or unfurnished, in easy walking distance of Madison-st., North or South Side; must have pleasant surroundings. Address F 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FAMILY OF THREE, furnished house for one or two years on Oakwood or Drexel-boulevards, Ellis or Lake-av., south of Thirty-ninth-st., north of Forty-first. Address F 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 OR 4 UNfurnished rooms in first-class neighborhood. Address M., 59 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

LARGE AND SMALL LOANS ON REAL EState, including building loans, made quickly at low rates. WM. F. LUBEKE, 123 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines and same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 163 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE SECURIties at lowest rates of interest. Building loans made. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit at low rates. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago or Cook County at lowest current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPtroller of the Currency, Washington, March 12, 1887.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, Jesse D. Abrahams, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of March, 1887.
No. 3,647. J. D. ABRAHAMS,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURity in sums to suit. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

5, 6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY ON HAND TO loan on real estate. W. M. WILLNER, Room 2, 128 La Salle-st.

$5,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN; 5½ TO 7. KERR & BARR, 189 La Salle-st.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate within city limits at 6 per cent without commissions in amounts to suit borrower. C. J. BLAIR, 82 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT FRONTING ON ELSTON-AV, 280 feet and running back 280 to N. W. R. R. and fronting on N. W. R. R. 280 feet, adjoining Webster-av. on the south; this lot can be leased for 5 or 10 years or longer at low rent; it is suitable for any kind of manufactory or coal yards; railroad and river facilities in front for shipping; the location is a first-class one and ought to lease it at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALUAtion, my house; second south of Post-Office. THOS. B. BRYAN, Adams Express Building.

WEARING APPAREL.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON installments; references. Address R 42, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LONG LEASE of house 2113 Dearborn-st. Inquire between 2 and 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A NOTE made by Frederick Yunginger and Agrathe Yunginger, December 2, 1886, and by them endorsed, for the sum of Four Hundred Dollars, due and payable five years after date, at the office of Charles L. Schaar & Co., 2203 South Halsted-st., Chicago, has been lost; the payment of said note is secured by a trust deed to Charles L. Schaar, trustee, and is the property of the estate of Friedrich Erdman, deceased. All persons are warned from purchasing or negotiating said note. EVALINE ALBRECHT, Administratrix.

WANTED—A TUG WITH ABOUT 12 INCH cylinder; give particulars. Address P. Bay De Noquette, Delta County, Mich.

The President's Bad Temper.

New York *Mail:* The President swears at every one asking for an office, and shakes his fist at the retiring forms of Congressmen who have performed a disagreeable duty in calling on him to suggest the appointment of constituents. He gets into a ludicrous rage with newspapers that wickedly enjoy tantalizing him, and he goes to the extreme length of bellowing out his wrath at a public festival at which is celebrated the founding of an ancient seat of learning. He is angry when the time comes for writing his annual message, and no doubt growls to himself every time he fails to find a six-syllable word for a one-syllable idea. He makes more noise over a pin prick than Mr. Arthur would have made over the blow of a bludgeon. Mr. Cleveland's humors would be funny in a novel or on the stage, but we don't like it in a President. The red-faced antics of a man who gets angry over nothing are undignified in the White House.

Don't spend your money without reflection; you can buy Salvation Oil for 25 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING'S NEWS.

RESUME OF THE INTELLIGENCE IN "THE TRIBUNE" OF YESTERDAY.

An Enthusiastic Indorsement of the Republican Ticket by the Third Ward Club —Mr. Roche Defines His Position—A Would-Be Blackmailer Arrested for Murder—Henry George in Chicago—Secretary Manning's Successor—Foreign Briefs.

The Third Ward Republican Club gave an enthusiastic reception to John A. Roche and the other heads of the Republican ticket Saturday night, no less than 400 members being present. Mr. Roche in the course of a stirring speech indicated clearly that he sought no compromise with "boodlers," gamblers, divekeepers, or Anarchists, but would protect all classes of citizens, rich or poor, great or small, regardless of circumstances or surroundings. He declared that if elected the Star-Spangled Banner would wave over the city, and he would do his best to add to its glory. City-Attorney Washburne, who preceded, pointed out in telling terms the necessity for electing a man of Roche's character.

The Democratic Central Committee decided Saturday to call a convention of the old delegates for Tuesday in order to fill the vacancies on the ticket caused by the withdrawal of Harrison and the declinations of McAvoy and Stuckart. It is now thought that some sort of a split ticket with a Democratic head will be put in the field. The Administration people at Washington are thoroughly satisfied with the Democratic collapse here, and believe that Harrison has now reached the end of his rope.

William A. Green, the brother of Amos C. Green, the young Indiana farmer who recently murdered Lou Babbit, his sweetheart, was arrested by Pinkerton detectives at Cedarville, Kas., Saturday on the charge of murdering a young man named Enos Brunsbaugh in Cass County, Indiana, July 16, 1881. William A. Green tried to blackmail "Bill" Gallagher's wife for $200 on the strength of "Bill's" alleged escape, and was neatly arrested while receiving a decoy letter addressed to W. J. Gallagher at Cedarville, Kas. It is thought that Amos C. Green's arrest will now follow. "Bill" Gallagher is all safe at Morris, Ill.

A mass-meeting of commercial travelers held at the Palmer House Saturday decided to adopt no aggressive or boycotting tactics towards the railroads on the mileage ticket and baggage question, but appointed a committee to cooperate with the similar committee of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association in bringing their mutual grievances before the railroad managers.

Henry George arrived in Chicago Saturday from Cedar Rapids, and it is believed that he comes for the purpose of introducing his New York tactics into the Socialistic ranks. He lectures at Central Music-Hall Monday night, and says he will leave the city probably the next day.

Jacob Kuebler was discharged on the Wirth murder case Saturday, and held on the charge of murdering Peter Hansen, whose body was found in the Ogden slip.

It is now regarded as officially settled that Assistant-Secretary Fairchild will succeed Mr. Manning as Secretary of the Treasury, and that his appointment will be officially announced the latter part of this week.

Senator John Sherman addressed a large meeting of the Union Labor party at Cincinnati Saturday evening with excellent effect.

W. Irving Bishop gave some interesting specimens of mind reading at the Palmer House Saturday afternoon, and, blindfolded, drove a carriage and pair through the streets and found a scarf-pin, which had been secreted in an overcoat in Kerrigan's law office in the Howland Block.

The Missouri River is falling around Bismarck, Dak., but fears are entertained that as the gorge seven miles below Washburn is seven miles wide, and the water is covering the prairies for miles, the worst has not yet come.

H. C. Parsons, the most prominent Blaine Republican in Virginia, and the intimate associate of Stephen B. Elkins and William Walter Phelps, says that Blaine alone can answer whether he will lead the next campaign. If he should consent the contest was over, for it was impossible with the present temper to convene a representative body of Republicans which would not nominate him.

Secretary Whitney's gallantry in promising Mrs. Ward, the newly-wedded bride of Superintendent Ward of the Panama Railroad Company, that the man-of-war Yantic should remain at Aspinwall while she visited the isthmus with her husband has led to the serious sickness of many of the crew, who have been stricken down with Panama fever and dysentery while waiting to humor Mrs. Ward's whim.

Ald. Wetherell has been strongly urged by a number of the most substantial Republicans of the Fourth Ward, who met at Mr. H. N. Higinbotham's house Friday evening, to make the race as an independent Aldermanic candidate.

J. R. Doolittle was out with a card yesterday giving his reasons for influencing Harrison to accept the Democratic nomination. He thought that Harrison's acknowledged ability and experience might have a favorable influence in bringing about the opening of the great waterway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

Commissioner Dan Wren and ex-Commissioners Van Pelt and Adam Ochs came into court Saturday and furnished bonds for their release. Adam Ochs gave Fridolin Madlener and E. G. Uihlein as bondsmen; Dan Wren gave Col. Abner Taylor and Harry Byrne; while Van Pelt's interests in this direction were looked after by Mike McDonald and Farmer McClaughry. McGarigle, Varnell, Frey, and Elisha Robinson, against whom there were indictments for the same conspiracy, were not brought into court.

James G. Blaine's Western trip, on which he starts Monday, is entirely for business and recreation. He will visit his daughter, Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Coppinger, at Fort Wichita, I. T., and will put in a day at least in Chicago.

The great trotting race between Oliver K. and Harry Wilkes, which was arranged to take place at San Francisco April 2, is declared off, as Oliver K. has strained a tendon in his foreleg.

Ira Shafer, the counsel for Ald. Cleary of New York, who made such an irate and inconsiderate tirade against the press, has made a qualified apology for the same to John A. Greene, President of the Press Club of New York, who had sent him a very pointed remonstrance on the subject.

The strike of the Paterson silk-dyers in New Jersey was finally settled Saturday and the men go to work this morning. The result is an entire victory for the manufacturers, who have succeeded in establishing their right to manage their own business without interference from the Knights of Labor.

The twelve jurors in the Schwartz-Watt murder and robbery trial at Morris, Ill., were secured Saturday and the trial begins today. The counsel for the prosecution means for the future to keep "Bill" Gallagher off the streets, owing to the scruples which the defense has about his public appearances.

The new extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been submitted by President Cleveland to the Senate. It calls for extradition for such crimes as manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny of the value of $50 or upwards, and malicious injury to property, but makes a decided exemption in favor of merely political offenders.

Foreign.

The annual boat-race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews Saturday resulted in a victory for the Cambridge men by three lengths. The Oxford crew unfortunately broke an oar at Barnes' Bridge and was thus badly handicapped.

The fate of the present British Ministry will be determined by the result of its Coercion measure for Ireland. The first reading of the bill Monday is expected to give rise to a protracted and embittered struggle.

Feeling is now somewhat doubtful as to whether France and Germany propose to adjust their differences and live at peace. The warmth of the Kaiser's birthday greetings and the honeyed words of M. de Lesseps have produced a state of calm that has not been known for many months. The feeling of distrust on the Berlin bourse, however, continues unabated, and but little confidence is expressed in the maintenance of peace.

Russia keeps up her preparations for all possible contingencies. Eighty-seven torpedo vessels belonging to the Baltic fleet have been ordered placed in a state of constant readiness for service.

Eighty-five persons lost their lives Thursday by the explosion in the Bulli colliery at Lidney, England.

The Pope gave an audience Saturday to a party of about fifty Americans, and after chatting pleasantly with them, bestowed on them the pontifical blessing.

Max O'Rell begins his lecturing tour in America next November. Maj. Pond, his manager, will pay him $15,000, besides expenses, for the season.

The Emperor William has sent to Queen Victoria, as a jubilee present, a service of Saxon China, composed of 500 pieces of the famous yellow tint.

Ella Russell, the American operatic singer, has been raising so much popular enthusiasm in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other Russian cities that the students and populace have been dragging her carriage to her hotel.

The Question of Suffrage.

The best judgment of the country favors restriction rather than extension of the suffrage; and there are few who will contend that the right to vote should be bestowed upon a class who could not read their ballots. To admit, as Gen. Crook proposes, the Indian to full citizenship, including the ballot, would simply be to put political power into the hands of men utterly incapable of understanding its responsibilities or of using it wisely. It will be time enough to give the Indian citizenship when he can understand what the term implies, if that time ever comes. The suggestion made by Gen. Crook is not creditable to him as a man of experience and practical intelligence.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Across the Desert of Soudan comes a laden caravan bearing tributes of the clan from the fragrant wild lotus land. Mann's Perfumes, New York.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Pawnbrokers' Charges.

CHICAGO, March 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) What is the legal rate of interest pawnbrokers can charge? (2) What length of time must elapse before an article pledged is forfeited?

A VICTIM.

[(1) Three per cent a month. (2) It is a matter to be agreed upon with the pawnbroker.]

Fashion Puts Accent on the "Dig."

CHICAGO, March 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am informed that Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "Ruddygore," is pronounced generally in New York as though it was spelled Rud-dig-go-re accent on "dig." Will you kindly tell me if this information is correct. I saw in one of the papers that it should be Rud-dy-go-re, though Gilbert and Sullivan meant it as red blood, so why is it not correctly pronounced Ruddy-gore?

DROIT.

[Gilbert and Sullivan intended that it should be pronounced Ruddy-gore, but the fashionables would not have it. It has to be so pronounced in the opera.]

The Congress of Churches.

CHICAGO, March 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a recent number of your valuable paper, among the free expressions of your "People's page," your correspondent "X." asserts that "a convention meets in this city some time soon to annihilate secret societies." It seems a little peculiar that as soon as one passes behind the "tiled doors" of secrecy its defenders begin to use language which, whether applied to their obligations or to the expressions of the views of some orthodox Christian ministers and teachers, means death and obliteration. It is to be hoped that as few as possible will die at the stake before we "get there." It will be observed that your correspondent makes light of the fact that "all members of secret societies" of representative character "may have an opportunity to give their reasons" for dividing a community up into secret combinations, one class or group to prey as now upon another. It is a little singular that to give the classes who will be "executed" a chance to speak for themselves is thought worthy of censure. Will the secret society, on the other hand, hire, light, and warm a hall, and advertise for an anti-secret representative to come and freely speak? When such a thing takes place, as was said of John Gilpin's ride,

May I be there to see.

Your correspondent asks that "charges may be made" out, "and the people will decide." One of the charges will be that it divides society into clans, and has a tendency to make its members selfish, not patriotic and philanthropic. Second, that the oaths or obligations of some of them are murderous, and as President John Q. Adams said of the Masonic oath, "It is enough to curdle the blood of a cannibal." For these oaths see "Wendell's Supreme Court Reports of the State of N. Y., Vol. XIII., pp. 9-26, case of Purple vs. Horton." Third, they aid and foster crime. See reports of "Joint Committee of the United States Congress on the Ku-Klux Klan." See the working of Tammany Hall, incorporated by special act of the New York State Legislature, and governing the city's politics, the State's elections, and in some cases unquestionably dictating the Nation's choice for President. See also the judgment of the courts of Pennsylvania, which after a patient hearing before various Judges and juries, has unfolded the secret workings of the "Molly Maguires," and from first to last has hanged twenty-two of them within ten years last past. It is not held that all are such as these, but that any good end aimed at can be better secured by other means and the true object of a free government not be defeated. We might cite the haymarket massacre and the secret combination which made it possible. Fourth, the exclusion of the foundation principles of the Christian religion, the pretended salvation of souls in Heaven by means of adherance to orders which exclude the name of the founder of this religion, is undoubtedly one of the positions which will be taken by the four college Presidents, seven doctors of divinity, and nearly 3,000,000 of Christian people who will be represented in the contemplated congress of Christians next Wednesday and Thursday in Hershey Music-Hall.

Y.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,533—Erwin Wood vs. Daprato Bros. & Co., Charles and John Daprato, and John Rigali. Bill to restrain infringement of copyright of a statuet called "Childhood's Palmy Days." J. H. Hamilton, solr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

109,023—Bill. Suppressed.
109,024—Hicks Waters vs. Adolph Waters. Bill for divorce for cruelty. S. A. French and J. A. May, solrs.
109,025—A. B. Clark vs. H. A. Randall. Appeal.
109,026—R. Meadowcroft vs. George H. Erb. Confession of judgment for possession of store, No. 98 North Clark street. James McGrath and D. P. Hendricks, attys.
109,027—Henry S. Bowen vs. Susan L. Jenks. Confession of judgment, $439. John Roberts, atty.
109,028—Susan L. Jenks use, etc., vs. Daniel Goodwin Jr. Garnishment. Same atty.
109,029—Thomas Connelly vs. Thomas G. Martin and Hannora M. Martin. Creditor's bill, $203. Young & Makeel, solrs.
109,030—J. C. Van Ackere vs. John A. Rice. Asst., $600. Philip Stein, atty.
109,031—J. W. McDonnell vs. Christ C. Anderson and Anna C. Anderson. Confession of judgment, $98. A. B. Baldwin, atty.
109,032—M. D. Johnson vs. Eugene H. Lewis and W. C. Bruson. Asst., $2,500. E. K. Smith, atty.
109,033—August Bittinger vs. August Perry. Appeal.
109,034—Alexander Simpson vs. Estella A. Stephens, J. F. Stephens, and Charles Sawallish. Mechanic's lien, $97. F. T. Colby, solr.
109,035—Ernst G. Thiel vs. N. P. Smith. Asst., $1,000. E. B. Felsenthal, atty.
109,036—Mina Moeller vs. Henry Spanhake. Case, $5,000. M. S. Harris, atty.
109,037—Otto Pliess vs. Nicholas and Mary Deutscher. Case, $5,000. Same atty.
109,038—Bill. Suppressed.
109,039—John W. Ulm vs. Henry Sharon. Bill for injunction to prevent prosecuting of law-suits. W. S. Everett, solr.
Suppressed Friday—108,899—Alfred D. Seer vs. Stanley Macy and Laura Dinsmore. Attachment, $262. Fairchild, Campbell & Sweeny, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

7,071—Lapp, Goldsmith & Co. vs. W. W. McNinch. Judgment, $317.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,671, Mary W. Coleman vs. Stephen R. Coleman. Decree divorce, adultery.—3,667, Glade vs. Glade. Decree.

County Court—New Suits.

60,195—Chicago Telephone Co. vs. Osgood & Wulfinger Mfg. Co. Garnishment. Bennett, Phelps & Holmes, attys.
60,196—Henry Price vs. C. G. Ubellar. Appeal.
60,197—Edwin T. Chapman vs. Edward E. Rice. Appeal.
60,198—Lizzie Foot vs. George H. Jackson, alias George H. Kidder. Appeal.
60,199—E. Hartman vs. Richard Toppin. Appeal.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE COLLINS—5,400, Mary T. Lambert et al. vs. James H. Moore, William H. Moore, and William A. Purcell. Judgment (garnishment), $645.—5,508, Sigmund Silberman vs. Edward Hanauer. Judgment, $2,350.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—1,635—Gay vs. Kallstrom. Decree of sale.
JUDGE EPLER—283, Mitchell vs. Dorman. Decree (entered Mch. 25).

County Court—New Suits.

7,094—The People, etc., vs. John Morrison Sr. Petition to compel to support children.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Contested motions.
JUDGE BLODGETT—136, 139, 145, 146, 153, 187, 189, 195, 196, 88. No. 136, Buckingham vs. Vulcan Iron Works, on trial.
JUDGE GARY—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 1,967, 2,126, 2,139, 2,163, 2,167, 2,185, 2,214, 2,216, 2,297, 2,298, 2,306, 2,312, 2,318, 2,320, 2,331, and 2,332.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No. 2,136, Pulver vs. Ins. Co., on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARNETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—No first call. Trial call Nos. 2,118, 2,028, 2,104, 1,572, 1,884, 1,989, 1,182, 1,102, 2,153, 2,154, 2,169, 2,168, 1,914, 2,026, 1,876, and 1,726. No case on trial.
JUDGE GLENN (Judge Collin's old court-room)—First call Nos. 451 to 500, inclusive, of Judge Rogers' calendar. Trial call No. 86, People, etc., vs. Evans.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE EPLER—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No first call. Trial call, No. 5,494, Cornhauser vs. Janowski. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

Suppressing Indecency.

The following circular, drawn up by Mr. S. Smith, and signed by about fifty members of Parliament, has been issued to members of Parliament: "A strong feeling exists in the country that some restriction should be placed upon the publication of offensive details of divorce cases, a practice which has immensely increased of late years, and which seems likely to continue unless checked by law. The statement recently made by the Home Secretary shows that no restriction of the liberty of publication is likely to be enforced by Judges of the divorce court, and, therefore, matters will remain as they are unless Parliament intervenes and strengthens the law against indecent publications. We are of opinion that great injury is done to the morals of the young by the wide publicity now given to the vilest details of divorce cases, and we think that the time has come when the attention of Parliament should be called to this question. If the response to this circular be adequate, we shall ask your attendance at a private conference of members of Parliament favorable to our views, in order to consider what further steps should be taken."

Locating the Clergyman.

An Englishman clergyman relates that once when endeavoring to make an assembly of children understand that the wearing of a uniform was a mark of distinction and involved responsibilities he said: "You see a man walking very erect, dressed in a red coat—who is he?" "A soldier, sir." "Right. You see a man wearing a kind of helmet and dressed in blue—who is he?" "A policeman, sir." "Right again." Then the preacher, with a parson in mind, said: "You see a man dressed in a black coat and wearing a stiff white collar—who is he?" "A masher, sir."

An Aged Assemblage.

Gideon Thompson of Bridgeport, Conn., celebrated his 98d birthday recently, and over 600 of his fellow-townsmen called on him, among them twenty persons over 90 years old.

Quality and price of furniture is what brings trade to Colby, 219 State street.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Mathilda Schultz, who was so brutally kicked by her husband, Frederick Schultz, that she gave birth prematurely to a dead child, died yesterday morning of her injuries at her home, No. 11 Willow street. Schultz is locked up at the County Jail.

The Canadian evangelists, Crossley and Hunter, opened at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday. The attendance was small and there was little enthusiasm. Pleasanter weather will probably make their services more of a success. Mr. Hunter preaches much in the style of the Salvation Army exhorter.

Saturday evening about 8:20 o'clock while crossing the Grand Trunk Railway track at Thirty-eighth street and Stewart avenue Michael Gleason was struck by the engine of passenger-train No. 4 and miraculously escaped any further injuries than a slight fracture of the skull, which is not thought to be dangerous. He is at his home, No. 3718 Parnell avenue.

"Take keer of tha' knife," said Thomas Johnston to the Desk Sergeant at the Harrison Street Station, as he reeled down-stairs leaning on the arm of Officer Streuing. "I woon't have tha' knife lost for a thousand dollarsh. No' fur'ts intrinsic value, bu' for its associations." The knife, he said, had been in his family for the last 200 years and originally came from France. It was red with the rust of years and the ivory handle was discolored and brittle with age. He was too drunk to tell anything of its history.

A large throng of church-goers braved last night's storm to be present at the Gospel meeting conducted by Evangelists Bliss and Sankey at Union Park Congregational Church. Mr. Sankey sang "The Handwriting on the Wall" and "In the Hollow of His Hand" as solos, and Mr. Bliss gave an earnest talk on Christ's invitation and the necessity of its acceptance. Many remained for the after-meeting. Messrs. Bliss and Sankey will conduct meetings at the same place every night this week except Saturday.

Bishop, the Mind-Reader.

Mr. Washington Irving Bishop again. Last evening he appeared at the Chicago Opera-House. He was every whit as nervous, as lithe, as omnipresent as when he appeared at the Palmer House Saturday afternoon, and his "tests" were substantially the same.

After some difficulty a committee of twelve was chosen from the audience. They took their seats upon the platform and did their best to unravel the secret of the hypnotist's power in finding lost articles, reading unknown names, and reproducing tableaux that he had not seen. The committee was puzzled; puzzled but skeptical. Although here and there a bit of manifest trickery was evident there was always an inexplicable ground of mystery. The audience present was not large, but it awarded all deserved applause for the clever tricks of the evening.

Murphy's Meeting.

Mr. Murphy had a fair audience at Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon notwithstanding the bad weather. He expressed himself somewhat surprised and not a little encouraged by the enthusiasm manifested by his friends, and attributed the large attendance to the fact that many who were present had no doubt been benefited by the signing of the pledge by a husband, father, or brother. Now, perhaps, the once overworked wives could have their washing done outside of their homes, and there would be "new pants for Johnny, Hallelujah!" Mr. Sankey was present and sang a new song, "In the Hollow of His Hand," which seems to be a favorit of his. The chief feature of the meeting was the arrival from Pittsburg, Pa., of Capts. J. K. Barbour and A. M. Brown, and Dr. Harry Bullen, who were induced to sign the pledge by Mr. Murphy ten years ago, and came to testify in behalf of the temperance cause. The trio addressed the meeting and were greatly applauded. A number of persons signed the pledge. Mr. Moody will conduct a meeting at the hall at noon today, and Mr. Murphy will take charge of the meeting there at 7 p. m. tomorrow.

Not Much of a Success.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning an old man tacked a card bearing the inscription, "Spiritualists' Meeting," on the door-post of "Spirits' Liberty Hall," No. 218 West Madison street. A woman with a small wicker basket in her lap sat outside the door and a man sat just inside. Over the woman's head was a placard which read: "Admittance five cents." At 11:30, when the audience had increased to fourteen men and three women, the old man spoke to one of the women and she followed him to the platform, and seating herself at the organ played a lively air which ultimately developed into "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and closed with "Scatter Seeds of Kindness." Then the old gentleman, who proved to be Mr. McCloud, arose and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The time has arrived for us to call you to order, and a little past the time. He told about "we" and "I," (he used the pronouns indiscriminately) having founded the society, and being there to celebrate "the anniversary of the thirty-ninth anniversary of modern spiritualism, you understand, in America." There was not much enthusiasm and a little later the meeting adjourned.

MISS STAGER'S WEDDING.

Married to Lord Arthur Butler at St. George's Church, London.

The marriage of Lord Arthur Butler, second son of John, second Marquis of Ormonde, and brother of the present Peer, with Miss Ellen S. Stager, daughter of the late Gen. Anson Stager, U. S. A., was celebrated in St. George's Church, Hanover square, Tuesday afternoon. The wedding party, which assembled at a quarter to 2 o'clock, was restricted to the near relations of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends, including the Duke of Westminster, the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde, the Marquis of Ormonde, and the Ladies Beatrice and Constance Butler, the Marchioness of Waterford, Viscount Lismore, Viscount Clifden, Lord James Butler, Lord Henry Grosvenor, Lady Theobald Butler, Lord Chesham, the Hon. Henry and Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, and the Misses Marie, Isabel, and Irene Fitzwilliam, Col. and Lady Blanche Edwards, etc. Sir Simon Lockhart (First Life Guards) acted as Lord Arthur's best man, and in attendance on the bride were five child bridesmaids, all nieces of the bridegroom. They were dressed in white silk, the skirts being box-pleated, and the polonaises open in front with revers, collars and cuffs of white velvet; their hats, of a modified Mephistophelian shape, were turned up with gathered white silk, and trimmed with white feathers. Each wore a diamond and turquoise pin, the bridegroom's gift, and carried a posy of lilies of the valley.

The bride was accompanied to the church by her sister, Mrs. Hickok, and was received on alighting by her brother-in-law, Mr. Hickok, who afterward gave her away. She was attired in a dress of rich white faille, with a long train; the petticoat was draped with pearl embroidered tulle, and the V-shaped bodice was filled in with tulle and trimmed with orange blossoms. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms in her hair, and a tulle veil fastened with diamond stars. The Duchess of Westminster looked well in gray faille and brocade; bonnets of the same color relieved with a little pink, and black mantelet trimmed with jet and gray fur. The Marchioness of Ormonde wore a gray dress bordered with chinchilla, short gray velvet tight-fitting jacket, trimmed with the same fur, and gray velvet bonnet with pale pink bow. Lady Chesham had a blue and white striped skirt, with polonaise of dark blue cloth, and straw bonnet of the same color trimmed with cornflowers. Mrs. Hickok was in gray, trimmed with handsome steel galon; and Mrs. Bischoffsheim wore brown velvet and brocade, with plush mantle of the same color, trimmed with fur and velvet; bonnet with pale yellow tuft and osprey. The Rev. Lord Theobald Butler, M. A., brother of the bridegroom, officiated. The wedding party afterward reassembled at No. 17 Queen street, Mayfair, for breakfast, and in the course of the afternoon the newly-wedded couple started for Latimer, Lord Chesham's place in Buckinghamshire, where they will pass the honeymoon.—*London Queen, Mar. 12.*

THE MAYOR'S NEW RESORT.

He Is Interested in a Place Which Will Be Made a Rival of Atlantic City.

Mayor Harrison, when asked about the reported purchase of the "Seven-Mile Beach," on the Jersey coast, to be transformed into a summer-resort, said that while the scheme would probably go through, a syndicate of Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia capitalists being interested, all the money had not yet been raised and the matter was not closed. The strip of land is, as its name indicates, seven miles long and about three in width. It has been held for the last fifteen years by the owner despite the many large offers he received to sell it. Its situation is a most advantageous one, lying, as it does, half-way between Cape May and Atlantic City. The men most prominently interested in the deal besides Mayor Harrison are said to be H. B. Kibbee and Col. E. C. Ingersoll of New York and William Massey the millionaire brewer of Philadelphia. It is the intention of the projectors to establish a seaside resort on a scale of liberality and magnificence hitherto unattempted by Eastern capitalists. Seven-Mile Beach is further out at sea than any piece of land on the Atlantic seaboard, and its sale has created considerable comment among men who have been trying to secure it for the last ten years. The price to be paid is said to be close to half a million dollars.

Beggars in Rome.

It is estimated that the beggars of Rome receive $2,000,000 a year in alms, and that 500 of them are worth from $15,000 to $25,000 each.

Poorly Paid Ministers.

It is printed that the highest salary paid Methodist ministers in the New Hampshire Conference is $1,500 and the use of a parsonage, while the average, including house rent, is $600.

THE KINGDOM OF SPORTS.

A SLUGGING MATCH ON SOUTH CLARK STREET.

The Power of the Indianapolis Management to Black-List Refractory Players—Comparative Strength of League Nines—The Chicagos Alleged Not to Have Been Strengthened—Legislative Attempts to Legalize Pool-Selling—Entries for the Eastern Races—General Notes.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a party of a dozen assembled in a room in a block on the west side of Clark street a few doors north of Madison to witness a glove contest between Harry Jones, a waiter residing in this city, and Young Barnett of Denver. They started in to fight eight rounds with small gloves under Marquis of Queensberry rules. Jones weighed 135 pounds and Barnett 125. Barnett was the cleverest of the two and more than stood off the advantage in weight held by his opponent. At the end of eight rounds neither had gained any decided advantage, and being willing to continue, the referee, a well-known local boxer, ordered them to go on. They fought five more rounds, all stubbornly contested. In the thirteenth Barnett received a blow on the head which affected the nerves of his eyes. When time was called for the fourteenth round he said he was unable to see and Jones was declared the winner. The spectators pronounced the contest the best ever seen in Chicago. A doctor was called last night to treat Barnett's eyes.

BASE-BALL.

President Young Talks About the Clubs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—[Special.]—Nicholas Young, President of the National League of base ball clubs, was asked today if he had advised the directors of the Indianapolis club to blacklist any player assigned to that club from St. Louis and Kansas City if they did not report for duty by April 1. He said that he had received a letter from President Newberger of the Indianapolis club, asking him whether he could place on the blacklist any player who refused to sign with the Indianapolis club, but that he had not yet replied. "These players," he continued, "if they persist in not signing with Indianapolis will have to be idle all summer because they are ineligible to sign with any club that is a member of the National agreement. If they choose to sign with a club that is not a member of the National agreement and are satisfied with less than one-half the money they have been offered by the Indianapolis club they have a perfect right to do so, but they will always be ineligible to sign with any club other than the one by which they have been reserved. I think the players will be on hand by April 1, and as a matter of fact I have received and approved the contracts this week of Denny and Cahill, and they are now on their way to Indianapolis."

"Do you think the Chicago club as strong as last season?" he was asked.

"Speaking candidly, I do not think the Chicago club has been strengthened. No club ever organized could lose Kelly, Gore, and Dalrymple, an invincible outfield, without being weakened, but they have probably offset that loss by the accession of several promising young players and several new batteries, and under the strict discipline of Capt. Anson I still think they will make it uncomfortable for all comers. Detroit's aggregation of players will enter the race this season the favorits," Mr. Young continued, "and if they are not too confident will play just as good ball as last year."

Base-Ball Notes.

Harry Wright says that in the first practice games of the Philadelphia players he could barely realize that the men were playing differently from last year. He writes that the members of the club are practicing daily on the diamond, and the rules will affect them very little, if at all, and they will be way up in batting and pitching.

A Boston correspondent of the *Sporting Life* writes: "I shouldn't wonder a bit if Boston treated the base-ball world to another genuine sensation. It wouldn't do to be too hasty about the matter and thereby open the bag too soon, but Boston is very likely to secure a man who will doubtless greatly strengthen the team. Look out for him."

There is a clique in New York formed of ball-players and reporters, and it is working to secure the removal of Mutrie from the position of manager of the New York club. It is claimed that but for his bad management the "Giants" would have won the pennant last year. In reply Mutrie says: "We were beaten because we couldn't play as the clubs that beat us out. Now here's the way it goes. There wasn't any kicking so long as we were up at the top, and were in the fight for the pennant. But the minute we began to lose Jim Mutrie was no good. O, I was a dandy up to Aug. 16. Then Buck Ewing got knocked out, Gillespie went blind, Richardson broke a finger, and Dorgan couldn't walk. Of course we began to lose. We were all broken up, and right away I was to blame for all the bad playing. Was that right?"

THE TURF.

Entries at Monmouth and Jerome Parks, Saratoga, Etc.

The following tables show the lists of entries to the stakes closed March 1 by Monmouth Park, Jerome Park, the Saratoga Racing Association, and Maryland Jockey Club. The lists at Monmouth and Jerome Parks are compared with those of 1886. Only five stakes were advertised to be run at Jerome Park on account of the doubtful prospect of a settlement of the betting troubles.

MONMOUTH PARK.

2-YEAR-OLDS. ¾ MILE. Stakes.	1886.	1887.
Independence	73	76
Atlantic	87	79
Seabright	76	85
Red bank	76	80
Camden	90	102
Optional	64	79
Select	130	101
Moet & Chandon	48	...
Lassie (new)	...	76
Colleen (new)	...	81
3-YEAR-OLDS.		
Barnegat, 1½ miles	45	47
Raritan, 1¼ miles	68	64
Elizabeth (fillies), 1⅛ miles	38	51
Newark, 1 mile	68	75
Palisade, 1⅛ miles	61	63
Trenton, 1⅛ miles	49	60
Choice, 1½ miles	69	52
ALL AGES.		
Ocean, 1⅛ miles	35	24
Monmouth Cup, 1¾ miles	36	22
Eatontown, 1 mile	52	54
Passaic, ¾ mile	56	77
Freehold, 1½ miles	38	41
Champion, 1½ miles	49	40
HANDICAPS.		
Fourth of July, 1 mile	84	81
Long Branch, 1¼ miles	72	74
Shrewsbury, 1¼ miles	51	53
Midsummer, 1 mile	77	91
Harvest, 1¼ miles	70	74
Navesink, 1½ miles	57	62
Delaware, 1⅛ miles	85	85
Monmouth, 1½ miles	78	64
Totals	1,877	2,013

With a total of 1,917 entries made in August, 1885 and 1886, for the Hopeful, July, Tyro, Sapling, Junior Champion, August, Criterion, Lorillard, Monmouth Oaks, Omnibus, Stevens, Stockton, West End Hotel, and Homebred Produce Stakes, the grand total of entries for the Monmouth Park races this year is 3,930. The number of owners represented is larger than ever before.

JEROME PARK.

	1886.	1887.
Totals	300	265

Haggin's Stables.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 27.—[Special.]—Haggin, the California millionaire, who is rapidly obtaining the most extensive stable in the world, announces positively that he will continue to nominate colts for the English Derby till he gets what he considers a winner, and will soon send a stable across the Atlantic. Patsey Duffy, who has been very ill, is again well, and, having abjured the bottle, has signed with Haggin for the Eastern circuit.

Harry Wilkes was today fitted with the shoes in which he will trot against Oliver K., if that flyer is not incapacitated. A pair of bar shoes were set forward and a pair of light quarter shoes behind. His feet were found to be in perfect condition, the walls as hard as flint and the frog firm and elastic.

J. I. Case, owner of Jay-Eye-See, has returned from Los Angeles. Yesterday Mr. Case and his parter, Stephen Bull, accepted an invitation to visit Menlo Park and Palo Alto, where they enjoyed themselves very much in examining Senator Stanford's great stock-farm and the equine wonders kept there.

The Bard's Season.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special.]—A report has gained currency in sporting circles that Mr. A. J. Cassatt will send his horse The Bard to Europe this spring to race against the cracks of the English turf. Mr. Cassatt, following his usual custom, will neither affirm nor deny the report.

A Bad Rule of the American Racing Association.

"Broadchurch" in a letter from New Orleans to the *Spirit of the Times* gives the following illustration and comment upon a pernicious rule that was adopted by the American Racing Association last year:

An incident, one of many of a similar kind that comes up during a season, occurred at the track Thursday. Tucker had two entries—The Bourbon and Birthday—in the seven and a-half furlongs. I need hardly say that the purse was a mere bagatelle compared with the amount of money lost or won on the event, even here, not to mention what was invested in outside cities. The betting was unusually lively on that particular race, a good many backing The Bourbon, he being the supposed better one of the Tucker pair. The Western turf rules do not require an owner to declare as to which animal, if he has two in a race, he intends to win with. Tucker kept his own counsels, and quietly backed Birthday here and elsewhere, as he had a right to do, leaving the public to do their own guessing. On the home-stretch the Tucker pair had everything else beaten, and the jockey on The Bourbon deliberately pulled him back in order to allow Birthday to win, which the latter did. As it occurred right in front of the crowd, and almost in front of the judges, a wild sort of clamor went up from those who had backed The Bourbon, and an appeal was made to the judges. Col. Simmons promptly decided that there was no rule requiring an owner to declare as to which animal he should win with, provided he tried to win the race. Occasionally it occurs that an owner, maybe through courtesy, voluntarily declares that he will try and win with a certain animal, but such a declaration is not officially exacted.

Legislation on Pool-Selling in New Jersey and Tennessee.

Another means of evading the New York Pool law has been developed. The case of Albert Henser, charged with selling a ticket on the race horse Favor to Detective McCord, March 10, was called in the Court of Special Sessions, New York City, last Thursday. In answer to the complaint the defendant's counsel, Abe Hummel, made this plea: "The penal code, while making it a crime to record or register bets or wagers, or to sell pools on the result of any trial or contest of speed or power of endurance, does not make it an offense to sell or vend a ticket. There is nothing in the penal code to prohibit any one from doing just what my client is called to task for." The three Judges consulted a moment and decided "not guilty." This is the first time the law relating to pool-selling has been construed and acted upon according to the interpretation made by Mr. Hummel.

A bill to legalize pool-selling on race-tracks in Tennessee has been introduced in the Legislature of that State. In one branch it has been reported for passage. It provides: "That it shall not hereafter be unlawful for any person, company, association, or corporation owning and keeping a bona fide race-track or race-course in this State to bet or wager by making pools, combinations, and book-bets on trotting, pacing, or running races trotted, paced, or run thereon, or any track or course in the United States made and kept for that purpose; nor shall it be unlawful to buy such pools, combinations, and book-bets, provided the same be made and sold in the county where the race-track or race-course of the person making the same is situated; and provided further, that it shall not be lawful to make and sell said pools, combinations, and book-bets to minors and drunken men."

The Pool bill passed the New Jersey Senate at Trenton Tuesday last, the House amendments being agreed to, and it now goes to the Governor, who will, it is said, either sign it or allow it to become a law through default. The vote stood 12 to 8. Under it pool-selling can be punished only by a fine of $25, the imprisonment clause of the law being stricken out. The same day Senator Cranmer of Ocean introduced a bill which prohibits racing on any association grounds in the State for longer than twenty-four days each year under penalty of forfeiture of all rights and privileges. It also provides that a tax of 5 per cent on gross receipts for admission to grounds be paid annually to the State Treasury, provided that the sum thus paid is not less than $4,000 a year, except in the case of trotting associations.

A Talk with Corrigan.

Ed Corrigan left Saturday night for Kansas City. Speaking to a TRIBUNE reporter Saturday he said: "I have thirty-three horses of all ages at Memphis, and nearly all of them are doing well. Ada Reese wintered well. She and Modesty escaped the distemper. I don't know whether I will take Modesty East or not. I instructed the boy who is keeping the books of the stable to declare her and also Isaac Murphy out of the Suburban and thought it was done. After I left my nephew persuaded the boy not to do it. Six days after the declarations were closed I told Secretary Lawrence of the Coney Island Jockey Club that she had been declared out, and told him so in good faith, and didn't know different before I got back to Memphis. I didn't think the weight was too heavy, but didn't care to send her East so early in the season. What I will do now I can't tell. I have the privilege of starting them if I want to. That privilege will cost me $50 for each. If anybody will give me $100 I will sign an agreement that neither Modesty nor Isaac Murphy will go East this spring. That's how well I think of my chances for the Suburban. Freeland looks well. He comes out a little lame every morning, but walks out of it in a little while. Of course he is doing well. I don't think I will have a starter in the Kentucky Derby. The only one that I have engaged in it that was not sick is an untried colt—Winslow, by Ten Broeck out of imported Queen Maud. You can put it down right now that neither Freeland nor Modesty will break down very soon, for I won't hurry either of them a bit."

"What do you think of the announcement that The Bard, the Suburban favorit, will not start for that event?"

"I think he is just as well out of it. In my opinion he couldn't carry 126 pounds and win it. At that I think he can beat any horse in the country two miles, weight for age."

Turf Notes.

If The Bard goes through this season satisfactorily and soundly he will be sent to England next fall.

W. L. Scott has not made an entry in any of the Monmouth Park events, probably on account of his betting dispute with Appleby & Johnson.

The stockholders of Homewood Park, Pittsburg, have decided not to hold a trotting meeting this summer. A proposition to sell the property was defeated.

A correspondent of the Newcastle *Chronicle* has reason for believing that the Duke of Westminster has no intention whatever of starting Ormonde at Ascot, and it is unlikely that the horse will ever run again.

Lucky Baldwin is still willing to match Volante against Montana Regent, at a mile and a half, for any sum up to $25,000, but will not go to Memphis. He says: "I would not take $5,000 as a consideration to go to Memphis. In the first place, the season comes too early there to warrant running a horse at his best in a great match; and, secondly, there is little chance for gate money. I have offered, and still offer, to race at Louisville."

The celebrated Hungarian mare Kincsem recently died at Pesth. Kincsem was a remarkable mare. She was by Cambuscan, out of Water Nymph, ran fifty-four races and was never beaten. She ran only once in England, winning the Goodwood Cup at Goodwood, as a 4-year-old, in 1878. The same year she won the Grand Prix de Deauville and the Grand Prize at Baden-Baden. She cleared for her owner in the neighborhood of £16,000 in money, it is said, besides winning for him numerous cups. One of her foals won the North German Derby and another the Pesth St. Leger.

In the last number of the *Sporting World* "Centaur" says: "To the admirers and backers of Ten Booker I have something to tell which will please them. As it is pretty well known, Mr. John Daly, one of the best informed, most successful, and boldest speculators on the turf, has from the outset been a great admirer of Ten Booker for the Suburban, and at the odds of 75 to 1 backed him to win something like $20,000. So well has Ten Booker been doing since, and so steadily has he improved in his work, that Mr. Daly, I was told the other day, had instructed a commissioner to place $1,000 for him at the odds of 50 to 1, and had determined, if the commission could be placed, to buy the horse and reserve him for the Suburban." "Centaur" adds that the only fear is that Ten Booker may be ready too soon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yale Athletics.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—[Special.]—The candidates for the university nine began outdoor practice last week at the Yale field.

The world's record for "the high kick" was broken in the gymnasium a few days ago by Lee, '89, who kicked nine feet seven and three-quarter inches, which is exactly five inches more than the best record ever made.

Killen Would Meet Sullivan.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 27.—[Special.]—Pat Killen's backers, Creslaur and Wallace, having failed to get a match with Cardiff, offer to match Killen against any one, including John L. Sullivan.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

SENATOR CULLOM EXPRESSES HIMSELF ON ITS MAKE-UP.

Inclined to Think the Body as Now Constituted a Good One, but There Are Men Who Would Have Added Strength to It—The Railroads Inclined to Strain the Construction of the Law—Effects of the President's Delay—Sketches of the Commissioners.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom and family arrived here this morning from Washington. In the course of a chat this evening the conversation turned upon the personality of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the Senator went so far as to say that he had had several gentlemen in mind who would have, in his opinion, added great strength to the board, but, as the work of forming it was done, he did not care to name them. Upon the whole he was inclined to think the commission a good one. He is without any intimate personal acquaintance with any of its members except Col. Morrison. He knows Judge Cooley through an extended correspondence and by reputation, and is inclined to place great reliance upon his well-known legal ability and acquaintance with the railroad business to settle the differential railroad rates. Of Col. Morrison he said: "I have great faith in his rugged sense of honesty. He is a strong man and a good lawyer, but hardly what one could call a business-man. He will do well with such a man as Judge Cooley, for he cannot but recognize that gentleman's legal strength and business and intellectual attainments."

In speaking further of the board he remarked, "I have seen Gen. Bragg (I think they call him General), but never spoke to him. He has been a State Commissioner and is said to be a good lawyer. I know nothing about Schoonmaker, and never heard of the Vermont man. Notwithstanding all that I am still inclined to be satisfied with the commission and I have great hopes of the results of their work."

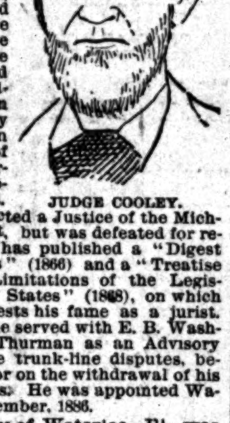
In response to another question as to his understanding of the position of the railroads, he said that he had not followed that feature of the situation closely, but thought that at first they were inclined to strain the construction of the law too far. Latterly there had been a reaction, and so far as he was able to judge the great corporations were coming nearer and nearer to his view of the construction of the measure each day. Continuing he said: "I cannot see anything that indicates any shock or disturbance to business consequent upon putting the law into force. The great trouble that has arisen upon that score so far has grown out of the President's delay in appointing the commission. I think if he had named them within four days after the bill became a law it would have gone into operation without any great degree of friction. The difficulties of persons affected by it so far have grown out of a lack of information. I was overwhelmed with requests for my views upon different points until answering them became an utter impossibility, and I was compelled to shut down."

Senator Cullom will open his own residence in a day or two and remain in Springfield for the season with the exception of the time he will be forced to absent himself to go with one committee to investigate the Indian traders, and to meet with another in Washton for two or three weeks.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

Brief Sketches of the Men Selected by President Cleveland.

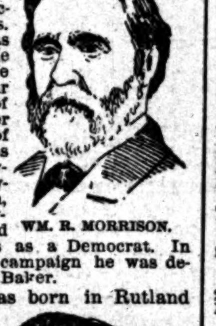
JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY was born in Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824. He removed to Michigan in 1843, and was admitted to the bar at Adrian in 1846, where he settled permanently in 1848. In 1857 he was appointed to compile the statutes of Michigan, which were published in two volumes. He was reporter of the Michigan Supreme Court 1858-'64, and published eight volumes of reports. In 1859 he became Jay Professor of Law in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and held the position for many years.



JUDGE COOLEY.

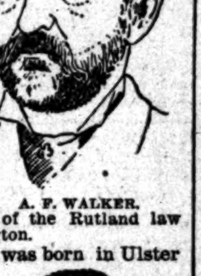
In 1864 he was elected a Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, but was defeated for re-election in 1885. He has published a "Digest of Michigan Reports" (1866) and a "Treatise on Constitutional Limitations of the Legislative Power of the States" (1868), on which latter work largely rests his fame as a jurist. Several years ago he served with E. B. Washburne and Allen G. Thurman as an Advisory Commission to settle trunk-line disputes, becoming sole arbitrator on the withdrawal of his fellow-Commissioners. He was appointed Wabash receiver in December, 1886.

WILLIAM R. MORRISON of Waterloo, Ill., was born in Monroe County, Ill., Sept. 14, 1825. He was educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, Illinois. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was made Clerk of the Circuit Court and for four terms was a member of and for one term Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-Ninth Congresses as a Democrat. In the last Congressional campaign he was defeated by the Hon. Jehu Baker.



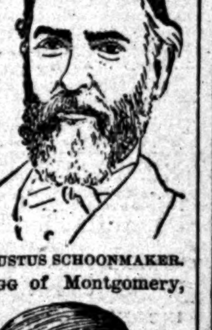
WM. R. MORRISON.

ALDACE F. WALKER was born in Rutland County, Vermont, about forty-six years ago. He studied law in the office of Senator Edmunds at Burlington, and was admitted to the bar, but before he had a chance to practice the War of the Rebellion broke out. He went to the front as a private and came out a Colonel. He has been a member of the Legislature, and while State Senator was instrumental in the railroad legislation enacted. In politics Mr. Walker has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Rutland law firm of Walker & Swinington.



A. F. WALKER.

AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER was born in Ulster County, New York, in 1828. He was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1863 he was elected County Judge, in 1875 a member of the State Senate, and in 1877 Attorney-General. He was the Democratic candidate for Court of Appeals Judge in 1881, but was defeated. He became a member of the State Civil-Service Commission in 1883, being appointed by Gov. Cleveland, and is still a member of that body.



AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER.

CAPT. WALTER L. BRAGG of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Lowndes County, Alabama, Feb. 25, 1838. He received a liberal education in Arkansas and at Harvard. He lived in Camden, Ark., where he entered the practice of law as a partner of John R. Fellows, now of New York. He served in the Confederate army all through the War. After the War he settled in Marion, Ala., and moved to Montgomery in 1871. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1874-'75-'76. In 1876 he was appointed Alabama's member of the National Democratic Committee when the convention met in St. Louis. In 1880 he was Elector for the State-at-Large for Hancock and English. In March, 1881, he was appointed President of the Alabama Railroad Commission, and was reappointed in 1883, his term expiring in March, 1885. Since that time he has been successfully practicing law in Montgomery.

WALTER L. BRAGG.

Working Women.

There are 10,000 women in Cincinnati who earn their own living.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

Results of the Week Compared with Those of a Year Ago.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—The following table shows the gross exchanges at the leading clearing-houses of the United States for the week ended March 26, 1887, together with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the gross exchanges of the corresponding week in 1886:

Cities.	Clearances.	Per cent.
New York	$541,735,395	Decrease 20.8
Boston	79,347,691	Increase 8.2
Philadelphia	58,541,248	Increase 9.0
Chicago	50,300,000	Increase 19.2
St. Louis	16,038,800	Increase 22.9
San Francisco	13,381,631	Increase 27.5
Baltimore	12,465,215	Increase 15.9
Cincinnati	10,823,900	Increase 34.1
New Orleans	10,696,417	Increase 32.5
Pittsburg	8,879,615	Increase 26.9
Kansas City	7,136,955	Increase 76.9
Milwaukee	7,445,000	Increase 124.3
Louisville	4,543,956	Increase 25.1
Providence	4,285,200	Increase 14.4
St. Paul	3,481,482	Increase 54.1
Detroit	3,041,185	Increase 9.4
Omaha	2,773,757	Increase 129.8
Minneapolis	2,671,155	Decrease 2.4
Denver	2,308,238	Increase 39.3
Cleveland	2,669,172	Increase 46.9
Memphis	2,019,340	Increase 35.1
Columbus	1,970,156	Increase 10.8
*Wichita	1,579,585	....
Hartford	1,439,861	Decrease 0.3
Indianapolis	1,410,058	Increase 37.9
Galveston	1,077,902	Decrease 8.9
New Haven	1,040,700	Increase 18.5
Peoria	1,608,741	Increase 71.1
St. Joseph	1,543,140	Increase 111.1
Worcester	866,852	Increase 17.1
Portland	775,000	Increase 2.1
Springfield	772,389	Increase 9.1
Norfolk	590,707	Decrease 14.5
Lowell	519,650	Increase 21.9
Grand Rapids	510,908	Increase 45.9
Syracuse	475,569	Increase 2.5
Total	$858,646,899	Decrease 9.7
Outside New York	316,911,493	Increase 18.6

* Not included in totals.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALASKA.

Gov. Swineford Partially Successful in His Mission to Washington.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 27.—Gov. A. P. Swineford of Alaska, returning here today, said that he went to Washington to secure an appropriation of $50,000 for the development of the Territory, but found that Randall and others in charge of the appropriations were influenced against it by the statement made by the Alaska Commercial Association, who oppose development and immigration as inimical to their business. He secured an appropriation of $25,000, which will be used for schools and Indian police. The Governor added: "The appointment of J. McCafferty as Collector of Customs was opposed by me, and when I saw the President and Secretary of the Treasury it was withdrawn. McCafferty is supposed to have inspired the anti-Chinese riots in Alaska last summer and is believed to be "suspect No. 1" of the Phœnix Park murderers. I was asked whom I would recommend for Collector, and I left it with Postmaster-General Vilas and he recommended Delaney. Lieut. Nichols, who went to Washington to make it hot for me, is now awaiting court-martial, serious charges being preferred against him while on the Alaska coast. It was he who sent Chinamen to Douglas Island at the time of the riot and refused to return them when requested to do so."

Sam Jones at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—[Special.]—Sam Jones began a week's revival work at St. Paul's M. E. Church here this morning. He spoke three times today to very large audiences. Sam Small will join Jones Tuesday.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BRENN—Walter D. Brenn Jr., March 27, at 3 p. m., at his residence, No. 448 West Huron-st., of pneumonia.

Funeral March 29 at 2 p. m., to Graceland. Members of Camp No. 1, S. O. V., take notice.

BREMMER—March 27, at his late residence, No. 107 North Wells street, William C. Bremmer, aged 51 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

DORSEY—At 403½ West Van Buren street (rear), March 26, 1887, Margaret Morresy, aged 47 years, widow of the late Thomas Dorsey.

Funeral Monday, March 28, at 11 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary from depot, Adams and Canal streets.

FLEMING—Peter Fleming, aged 74 years, at his residence, No. 35 Wesson street.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOYNE—March 26, at No. 703 Root-st., Town of Lake, Timothy Hoyne, aged 33 years, a native of Knockederry, County of Limerick, Ireland; also a member of Division No. 3, A. O. H.

Funeral Tuesday, at 10 a. m., from St. Gabriel's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to Forty-ninth and Halsted-st. depot, by Grand Trunk R. R., to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

JOHNSON—At No. 176 Twenty-third-sts., March 26, George Cleveland Johnson, aged 2 years 4 months and 21 days, son of August and Etta Johnson.

Funeral Tuesday, March 29, at 1 p. m., to Oakwoods, by carriage.

KUTTEN—Anna M. Kutten, beloved daughter of Frank and Mary Kutten, aged 1 year 5 months and 17 days.

Funeral Monday at 11 o'clock from residence, No. 909 Thirty-eighth-st., to St. Boniface Cemetery.

LITTLE—March 26, at No. 263 Flournoy-st., Eugene H. Little, infant son of O. E. and Alice N. Little.

Funeral at residence, No. 263 Flournoy-st., Monday, March 28, at 2 p. m.

O'NEILL—At his residence, 2963 Wabash-av., March 27, Mr. John O'Neill, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. James' Church, by carriages to Calvary.

SCHROEDER—The funeral of Louis Schroeder is postponed until Tuesday noon from No. 414 Blue Island-av., on account of relatives being absent from the city.

STONE—March 26, at his late residence, No. 371 Twenty-third-st., Mr. Stone, member of Blenker Post No. 376, G. A. R.

Funeral March 29, at 2 o'clock, to Oakland. Friends invited.

☞ Petrolia (Canada) papers please copy.

SANDERS—At her home in Winfield, N. Y., March 26, Mrs. Harriet Sanders, aged 88 years, mother of Mrs. William M. Johnston of this city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB meets tonight at headquarters, No. 235 West Harrison-st., at 8 p. m. Republicans invited.

THERE WILL BE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Board of Councilors of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday, March 29, 1887, at the hospital.

THE NOON MEETING TODAY IN FARWELL Hall will be of more than usual interest. Mr. Moody and a score of Evangelists, besides a hundred or more ministers, will be present to hear and give reports of Christian work.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB WILL hold a special meeting in Parlor A, Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening. The nominees of the Republican city convention will be present.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWELFTH Ward and all friends of law, order, and an honest and capable administration of public affairs are invited to attend a Republican ratification meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at No. 805 West Madison-st. Col. Greene, Gen. H. H. Thomas, the Hon. John F. Finerty, the Hon. W. E. Mason, and the Hon. —— Brady will speak. Music by National Glee Club and Nevans' Band.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

Leave Orders for Perfect-Fitting

SHIRTS

WITH

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Moderate Prices. 24 Years' Experience. All Measures Preserved.

THE GOVERNMENT TESTS.

Royal Baking Powder is Superior to All Others in Strength and Purity.

Certified Extracts from the report of Hon. E. Miall, Commissioner, and Professor William Saunders, F. R. S. C., Public Analyst, Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada, pages 4, 20, 21:

"Eight samples of baking powder have been analyzed; six were found to be adulterated, the proportion of adulterant varying from 20 to 60 per cent. The other two consisted of a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and pure cream of tartar without any adulterant."

"Royal. Result of analysis: contains cream of tartar, carbonate of soda; pure."

"Price's. Result of analysis: contains matter insoluble in water 24.16 per cent., consisting of starch and tartrate of lime; adulterated."

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. It is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public." "DR. HENRY A. MOTT, Ph.D., U. S. Government Chemist."

See Our Wabash-av. Windows

For Dress Goods Today.

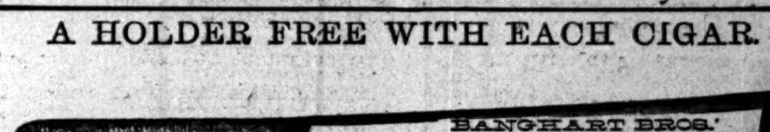
James H. Walker & Co.,

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

DRESS GOODS.

We offer today a most complete assortment of the finest French Fabrics in the country, among them being choice Beatrice Cloths with Moire for combinations in Amethyst, Heliotrope and the new Telegraph Blue, all very rare and exclusive with us. Our selections of late Spring Worsted and Silk Fabrics, in shades of Old Blue, Sphynx, Nun's Grey, Mordore, and Heliotrope, now so popular in Paris, are altogether the most desirable in America. No lady can go amiss in selections from this variety.

A HOLDER FREE WITH EACH CIGAR.



Until further notice we will furnish gratis to every purchaser of a "Clam" Cigar our new Quill Advertising Holder. Try it; you will like it. The "Clam" is now made with the New Crop 1886 Havana, and is finer than ever. Call for "Clam" and get a Holder Free. Wholesale by BANGHART BROS., 130 Fifth-av., Chicago.

With an order for only 1,000 "Clam" Cigars we will furnish Free 500 Holders as above. The best ad. in the U. S.

Marshall Field & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

CARPETS

STOCK IN

RUG DISPLAY

ORIENTAL, EUROPEAN, AMERICAN, } COMPLETE

We Will Remove

—ON—

APRIL 1st

To our New Warerooms, S. E. corner State and Jackson-sts. Prior to that date we will offer all second-hand or damaged instruments

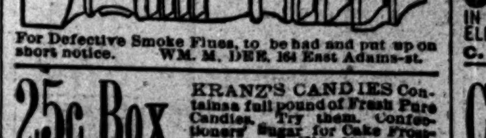
AT BARGAINS

For cash or on payments.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,

State and Adams-sts.

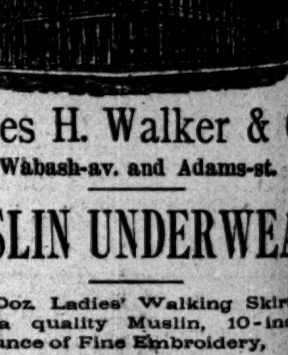
WINDGUARD CHIMNEY TOPS,



For Defective Smoke Flues, to be had and put up on short notice. WM. M. DEE, 164 East Adams-st.

25c Box

KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.



James H. Walker & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

50 Doz. Ladies' Walking Skirts, extra quality Muslin, 10-inch Flounce of Fine Embroidery,

90 cts.

Cannot be duplicated for less than $1.50.

50 Doz. Ladies' Drawers, all sizes, Tucked and Embroidered,

35 cts.

These are good value at 65 cts.

ALL FRESH GOODS.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

GAS FIXTURES AUCTION.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The stock of GAS FIXTURES, Globes, Desks, Tables, etc., etc., formerly belonging to the BEAVER, WIGHT & WETMORE CO., will be closed out at auction at 215 State-st., second floor, Monday, March 28, at 10 a. m. These goods for sale at private sale at auction prices until then. Call and inspect them. H. G. SAVAGE, Receiver.

TO RENT,

In the Tribune Building,

Large front office with good vault and steam heat. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

DOCK TO RENT.

On Lumber-st. near Canal-st. LORD & BUSHNELL CO., L. C. Slip "C."

OAK DININGROOM FURNITURE IN SIMPLY ELEGANT NEW SPRING STYLES. C. H. HILDRETH & CO. 221 & 223 STATE-ST.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.